

Newport Mercury.

VOLUME CLXI—NO. 17

NEWPORT, R. I., OCTOBER 4, 1919

WHOLE NUMBER 3382

The Mercury.

PUBLISHED BY—
THE MERCURY PUBLISHING CO.
JOHN P. SANBORN, } Editors.
A. H. SANBORN, }

Mercury Building,
132 THAMES STREET,
NEWPORT, R. I.

Established June, 1788, and is now in its one hundred and thirty-third year. It is the oldest newspaper in the Union and, with less than half a dozen exceptions, the oldest printed in the English language. It is a large quarto weekly of forty-eight columns filled with interesting reading, editorial, State, local and general news, well selected miscellany and valuable farmers' and household departments. Reaching so many households in this and other states, the limited space given to advertising is very valuable to business men.

Terms: \$2.50 a year in advance. Single copies in newspapers, 5 cents. Extra copies can always be obtained at the office of publication.

Specimen copies sent free, and special terms given advertisers by addressing

Local Matters.

FIVE NEWPORTERS AMONG NUMBER

Congressman Clark Burdick furnished to the Navy department the past week the names of the young men of Rhode Island, whom he has selected to take the entrance examinations for appointment to the Naval Academy. On the list are the following Newporters: Principal, Vincent A. Murphy, son of Dr. and Mrs. Edward V. Murphy, and a graduate of Rogers High School, class of 1917; alternate, John H. Benson, Ayrault street. The other alternates are John Dudley Pike, Walnut street; LeRoy Vincent Hendrickson, Colonial street; Stewart Landers, Kay street. John H. Benson is a son of Mr. and Mrs. Augustus S. Benson, and a student at the Rogers High School.

John Dudley Pike is a son of Mr. and Mrs. Thatcher T. Pike and a student at the Rogers High School.

LeRoy Vincent Hendrickson is a son of Ensign and Mrs. Oscar Hendrickson, U. S. N., and is a student at the Yeoman School at the Naval Training Station.

Stewart Landers is a son of Mr. and Mrs. Albert C. Landers, Jr., and is studying at a private school.

WOMAN'S AUXILIARY MEETING

The Newport County Woman's Auxiliary, of which Mrs. Everett P. Smith is president, held a presentation service in Kay Chapel Monday afternoon. Rev. Everett P. Smith, rector of St. Mary's Church and Holy Cross Chapel, Portsmouth, read the evening service. Rev. Stanley C. Hughes spoke of the Women's United Offering, which is presented every three years at the General Convention. Mrs. Smith is one of five women of the Episcopal diocese who are delegates to the General Convention held in Detroit in October.

Rev. Mr. Hughes took as his subject the words of St. Paul, "The love of Christ constraineth me." His remarks were listened to with much attention.

This is the tenth year that the offering has been presented at the meeting.

SUBMARINE DAMAGED

Submarine chaser 109 was seriously damaged by fire off Cohasset, Mass., Monday morning, having left Newport a few days ago for Boston. The crew were forced to abandon her, but only after the flames had swept the partition of the gas tanks forward to a white heat. Lighthouse tender Mayflower went to her assistance and put out the fire. Afterwards she towed the damaged chaser to the Charlestown navy yard. One of the sailors of the Mayflower, James McDonough, jumped on board the burning chaser and turned off a stop-cock in the tank. This saved the chaser from being more seriously damaged.

Wednesday evening the Evening Schools opened with an attendance of 31, a gain over last year. The elementary classes have 21 men and 7 women, mechanical drawing 21, typewriting and stenography 21 and machine work 15. There were a large number of applicants for the machine work, but only 15 can be accommodated at a time; so on Tuesday evening a new class with 15 pupils was formed.

The memorial window in memory of Frederic Sears Grand d'Hautville was unveiled and dedicated in Emmanuel Church last Saturday by Rev. Charles W. Forster and Rev. Emory R. Porter, D. D. Among those present were Mrs. d'Hautville and family and friends; also Mr. Henry Wynd Young of New York, the designer of the beautiful Te Deum window.

FUNERAL OF HARRY T. HARVEY

The funeral of Harry T. Harvey, Jr., who died at Trudeau, N. Y., on Friday of last week, took place from St. Joseph's Church on Monday morning. A solemn high mass of requiem was said by Rev. Patrick M. McHugh and the church was filled to overflowing with relatives and friends of the deceased, members of the Knights of Columbus, and Newport Lodge of Elks, of which the deceased was a member. Among the number present at the church were Major John J. Richards of Providence, under whom the deceased served as a deputy marshal. There were a wealth of beautiful floral offerings.

The interment was in St. Columba's Cemetery, Rev. Peter Hussey, a personal friend of the deceased, reading the committal service.

Aviator Watkins, a brother Elk, flew over the grave, dropping flowers from his machine, thus adding to the impressiveness of the service. The bearers, all personal friends, were Messrs. Daniel Sullivan, Edward Dunn, John Flynn, J. Frank Albrow, Thomas M. Curry and James Dwyer.

TWO PREACHERS OF INTEREST

Rev. Stanley C. Hughes, rector of Trinity Church, will attend the Triennial Convention of the Episcopal Church in Detroit Oct. 7th. He will be accompanied by his son, Mr. Dudley Foulke Hughes, and Mr. George Gordon King, senior warden of Trinity Church. The convention will be represented by four clergymen and four laymen from each diocese and will be in session for three weeks. During Mr. Hughes' absence Chaplains Henry Russell Talbot and Charles J. Harriman both of the Army, will officiate at Trinity. Chaplain Talbot served with the First Division in France and Chaplain Harriman has just been released from duty. Before the war he was assistant rector of St. Stephen's Church, Providence.

Rev. Charles W. Forster of Emmanuel Church will also attend the Convention at Detroit.

Mr. George F. O'Shaunessy, the newly elected collector of internal revenue for Rhode Island, began his duties on Wednesday. He has a staff of fifty employees, some of them coming from the Hartford office. Mr. John H. Greene, Jr., of this city, has been reappointed one of the field deputies. Mr. Greene has made many friends by his courteous treatment of the people who have had dealings with the internal revenue office.

Mr. Walter Cremin was injured in an automobile accident last week and is confined to his home on Broadway. Mr. Cremin, who is an employee at the Torpedo Station, had two ribs broken. He was on his way to this city, being in a small Metz car, and when at Swansea collided with Frank M. Sullivan's big Cadillac machine.

Miss Mary G. Brady, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Hugh P. Brady, died at the home of her parents on Perry street on Saturday of last week after a long illness. Funeral services were held from St. Mary's Church Monday morning and were largely attended by relatives and friends.

Mr. and Mrs. Arthur LeRoy Gresson, nee Pauline Brown, have returned from their wedding trip and have been guests of Mrs. Gresson's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Edward A. Brown, in Middletown the past week.

Mrs. Claus Iverson, who has been in Sweden and other countries for the past nine years, has returned to Newport and will take up her residence in her house on Spring street.

Colonel and Mrs. Edward A. Sherman and Mr. and Mrs. William R. Harvey have returned from a motor trip through the White Mountains.

Miss Margaret Baker, daughter of Judge and Mrs. Darius Baker, has entered the Drexel Scientific School in Philadelphia.

Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence E. Goffe and Mr. and Mrs. Roland E. Arter have returned from an automobile trip to Montreal and the White Mountains.

Wednesday was the twentieth anniversary of the car barn robbers break from jail.

Arthur V. Shea sustained a painful injury to his arm while practicing basket ball in the Father Mathew hall Monday evening. He crashed into a window and severely cut his arm, necessitating stitches to be taken to close the wound. It will probably be a month before he is able to resume his duties at the Torpedo Station.

OFFICIAL VISITATION

Grand Master James M. Smith, accompanied by his board of Grand Officers, made his official visit to Excelsior Lodge, No. 49, I. O. O. F., Tuesday evening. Previous to the meeting the Grand Officers were entertained at supper by Mr. and Mrs. Perry B. Dawley at their home on Pelham street. Past Noble Grand William Allen of Excelsior Lodge, one of the oldest Odd Fellows in the State, was the specially honored guest.

Matters of importance were brought before the Lodge and this was followed by addresses by Grand Master Smith, Supreme Representative Donald E. Spears and other members of the Grand Board.

Others in the suite of officers were Grand Warden Robert McGhee, Grand Secretary Kirkman H. Wilson, Grand Chaplain Rev. George H. Curtis, Grand Marshal William B. Babbitt, Grand Conductor Elwyn C. Thayer, Grand Guardian Charles A. Rhodes and District Deputy Grand Master William H. Sisson.

YOM KIPPUR

Today is the Jewish ceremony Yom Kippur, is being celebrated in all the Jewish synagogues throughout the world. This observance commenced at sunset last night and lasts till sunset tonight. During that time Jewish people spend their time in fasting and praying, denying themselves all forms of earthly pleasure.

The custom is based on the command found in the 13th chapter of the book of Leviticus and, according to the Jewish interpretation, all wrongs done by others must be forgiven and wrongs done to others be righted.

Nearly every Jew may be found in the House of God during the 24 hours of the day's observance, praying not only for the Jews, but for all humanity. The main prayer is that all wickedness shall disappear from the face of the earth, as wickedness was the cause of the world's destruction by water in early days, and they hold that while God promised that it should never be again destroyed by water, he did not include the destruction by fire in his promise.

MISS McLAURIN LEAVES HOSPITAL

Miss Janet McLaurin, who has been superintendent of the Newport Hospital School for Nurses since 1903, who recently resigned, was given a little reception Tuesday evening by the graduate and student nurses. She was presented with a purse of gold from the graduate nurses and a ring by the student nurses. It was with much reluctance that the trustees accepted her resignation. Miss McLaurin left for her home in Toronto, where she will enjoy a much needed rest.

During her years of service at the Hospital 131 have graduated under her and these nurses are located in various parts of the world. Miss Henderson of the Massachusetts General Hospital is her successor.

The body of Gunner Robert Van O. Wise, U. S. N., who died at the Naval Hospital, was shipped to New York Thursday and funeral services held Friday from St. Mary's Episcopal Church, Bronx. Gunner Wise had served in the navy twelve years and had been confined to the Hospital since his return from the war last June, having been on duty on Destroyer Alwyn.

Mr. H. Wood Thompson was presented with a purse of money by the women of the First Presbyterian Church Thursday evening. Mr. Thompson has severed his connection with that church after 13 years of service as organist, and begins his new duties tomorrow at the Channing Memorial Church.

Machinist Mate Chester G. Williams was arrested Thursday by Assistant Inspector Furey of the police department and taken to police headquarters. He was arraigned on a charge of obtaining money under false pretenses, having passed bogus checks. His home is at Akron, O.

Mr. and Mrs. Thomas E. Hunt are planning to leave the first of the week for an automobile trip of two weeks.

The announcement on the 8th page of the Notable Sale at Auction should be read by all who desire to purchase valuable stock and farming utensils.

Councilman John J. Peckham, who has been confined to his house for a long time, is improving and hopes to be about among his friends again at an early date.

DEATH OF MISS STALLEY

Miss Emily Stalley died at the Newport Hospital early Wednesday morning, the result of injuries she sustained on being run down by an automobile on the East Main Road in Middletown, near the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Edgar M. Phelps, Tuesday evening. She was crossing the road to catch the incoming car to Newport when she was said to have been struck by an automobile owned and operated by Lester B. Simmons, of 97 Broadway, Newport. She sustained a fractured left leg, a severe gash on the head and other injuries.

Miss Stalley was picked up and carried to a near-by house, where she was cared for until the arrival of Dr. Sullivan, when she was brought to Newport and taken to the Newport Hospital. At first it was thought that her injuries were not of so serious a nature, but as midnight approached her condition became very critical and she died about seven thirty, in the morning. She was about 60 years of age and it is thought her advanced years could not stand the shock she received. The stories told by Mr. Simmons and others are conflicting and a careful inquiry will be made by the authorities.

Miss Stalley had been in the employ of the William E. Glyn family on Bellevue avenue for 38 years, where she was maid for Mrs. Glyn at "Mayfield" on Bellevue avenue. She was a nurse for Mrs. Edgar M. Phelps in her childhood days and had been to make Mrs. Phelps a visit. It was when returning to "Mayfield" that the accident occurred.

The deceased was held in high esteem by all who knew her and was not only a dutiful employee, but a devoted friend to those whose employ she served in. Two brothers residing in New York, survive her, and on their being notified, came directly to this city.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN

The meeting of the board of aldermen was held Thursday evening. Among the communications from the chief of the fire department was his endorsement of the two platoon system for the department, with which he submitted an amended ordinance with the request that the aldermen send it along to the council, so that the latter could take action on the request to submit the plan to the voters at the city election, for the changing of the system would mean the addition of about eight men to the permanent force and an increase of \$11,000 to the salary account. Two vacancies in the department were filled and appropriations for extra appropriation—one for appropriation expense and the other for equipping the department machine shop, were referred to the council meeting Monday night.

The petition from the city laborers asking for an increase of 50 cents a day was presented. A list of emergency sewers, as recommended by the aldermen, and several other petitions were received and referred to the next meeting.

A meeting will be held this afternoon at 5 o'clock to take action on various petitions. The following bills were approved: Highway department, \$3,670.50; Police department, \$1,905.74; Fire department, \$1,116.58; Theatre firemen, \$57.00; City officers, \$533.41; Park Commission, \$126.00; School janitors, \$375.17; Recreation department, \$21.00; Cemetery, \$72.00; School teachers, \$15,661.55.

Chief Kirwin's third quarterly report showed that 9 box and 23 still alarms had been sounded. The total amount of damage was \$2,117.12 and covered by \$76,900 insurance.

Chief Kirwin reported two men on the eligible list: Bradford G. Shepley and Joseph P. Kirwin, and recommended that they be kept to fill vacancies as second class firemen. The men were elected as third class firemen, according to ordinance.

Other communications were received and acted upon.

PARK COMMISSION

The regular meeting of the Park Commission was held Tuesday evening. All bills were ordered paid and various matters pertaining to the parks were discussed. All men were laid off but the Superintendent and one man, owing to the lack of funds to keep the work going.

The committee voted to visit the various parks in a body and lay out the work for the ensuing year. A second meeting was held Friday evening.

Miss Nellie Clarke, who has been serving in the operating room at the Newport Hospital, has severed her connection there and was presented with a silk umbrella by friends before her departure.

BAD ACCIDENT

Capt. Crandall of Steamer Sagamore killed

Yesterday, Friday, morning Captain Oscar M. Crandall of the steamer Sagamore, of the Newport & Providence line, started for the Brockton Fair in an automobile, with his wife, wife's sister and a gentleman whose name we did not learn. At the bridge crossing on the Providence & Bristol R. R. just above Warren, the automobile was struck by the 8.15 train out of Providence on the New Haven Road. Capt. Crandall and his wife's sister were instantly killed and the bodies badly mangled. Mrs. Crandall was injured how severely was not learned. The gentleman in the auto and the chauffeur were taken to the Rhode Island Hospital and Mrs. Crandall to her home. Some reports say that it appears as though the party had taken the wrong road and that in backing to get on the right road, the auto backed on to the railroad tracks just as the train was crossing. The accident has spread a gloom all over Bristol and vicinity, where Captain Crandall and family were well known.

PLACED ON RETIRED LIST

Colonel Charles H. McKinstry, U. S. Engineers, has been placed on the retired list upon his own application, after a service of over 35 years. At one time, he was instructor at West Point, and was also connected with various engineering works in the improvements of rivers and harbors in various parts of the country and in the construction and improvement of coast defense work. He has been an instructor in the Engineer School, been in charge of the works for the defense of San Francisco and a member of various important boards. On August 5, 1917, he was appointed a brigadier general in the national army and served with the American Expeditionary Force under General Pershing. He was also on duty with the American Peace Conference in Paris.

INSTALLATION OF OFFICERS

The following officers were installed at a meeting of the Knights of Columbus Thursday evening:

Grand Knight—Roscoe A. Cochran.
Deputy Grand Knight—James E. Lyons.
Chancellor—John B. Williams.
Recorder—William D. Doyle.
Financial Secretary—Michael J. Grady.
Treasurer—Edward A. Martin.
Warden—Thomas A. Rackett.
Advocate—Mortimer A. Sullivan.
Inside Guard—W. E. Behan.
Trustee—Lawrence P. Sullivan.
Outside Guard—Albert Hallock.
Organist—J. Frank Albrow.
Marshal—Jerome Kirby.
Delegate—Jeremiah A. Sullivan.

On Sunday October 26, the clocks must be put back an hour, to remain that way for all time if Congress has its way. When regulating time for the future why not have the true sun time, not railroad, called standard, time that we have had for the last twenty years. Sun time is 18 minutes faster than standard time and would be that much better for this section to adopt.

Friday the inmates of the Newport Asylum enjoyed their annual turkey dinner, it being the anniversary of Mr. Joseph Hammett's birth. Every year since Mr. Hammett's death, in accordance with provision made in his will, the inmates feast on turkey on the third day of October. Ice cream and fruit were served by Keeper Wilbur.

Miss Mary A. Wilson was struck by an automobile on Broadway Thursday evening and was badly cut on the head, necessitating several stitches being taken. Mr. Frank Manchester was operating the machine and it was one of those accidents that seemed unavoidable.

Mr. William R. Harvey has resigned from the City Board of Health on account of pressure of his law practice. Action will be taken on his resignation at the meeting of the representative council Monday evening.

"Beachers," the summer home of Commodore and Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, will be closed very shortly, the family having today for New York.

Mr. William R. Harvey's automobile was damaged by an electric car at the corner of Spring and Bowery streets Wednesday.

Mr. William Leys is ill at the Newport Hospital.

City Sergeant William E. Mumford is confined to his home by illness.

MIDDLETOWN

(From our regular correspondent)
Mr. James Elliott of Newport has purchased the farm on Valley Road belonging to the estate of the late Daniel Hazard.

Miss Bernice Sherman, eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Harry Sherman of Glen street, Portsmouth, was recently united in marriage with Mr. Arthur Colea Brigham, eldest son of Mrs. Arthur Brigham of this town. The marriage, which took place at the Methodist Parsonage, was a very quiet affair, being witnessed only by the parents of the couple. The ceremony was performed by the pastor Rev. George W. Menzies, after which the couple left for New York on their honeymoon. Upon their return they will reside at the Charity Farm on Turner Road in the house recently vacated by Town Sergeant and Mrs. Thomas G. Ward, who have gone to the Town Farm near the Town Hall, the position recently resigned by Mrs. Brigham. Mr. Brigham owns and operates the Wyatt Mill and has a very successful business.

Many friends in this town and Portsmouth of Mr. and Mrs. C. Leroy Grinnell of Newport, are sorry to learn of the death of their infant son, Gerald Oscar Grinnell, aged 1 month and 12 days. Mr. and Mrs. Grinnell were both formerly of this town.

Mr. and Mrs. Clifton B. Ward are entertaining relatives from Providence.

Mrs. John H. Peckham has been ill for a number of days, but is now recovering.

Miss Carrie W. Sturtevant has recently accepted a position in New York, where she now teaches French and Spanish to the young ladies of the Clarke private school for girls. Miss Sturtevant was formerly a teacher at the Paradise School and spends her summers here.

While going from the residence of Mr. Edgar Phelps near the Middletown line on Tuesday, Miss Emily Stalley was run over by an automobile while trying to catch a car. She was struck and knocked over by a hackney automobile owned and driven by Mr. Lester B. Simmons of Newport, and was taken to the Newport Hospital where it was not at first thought that her wounds were very serious, but later it was found that she was in a serious condition and she later passed away. Miss Stalley was 60 years of age and for the past 38 years had been employed by Mrs. William Glyn, mother of Mrs. Phelps. Conflicting stories are told of the accident.

The Epworth League held the first of its winter socials on Wednesday at the Methodist Church parlors.

The Berkeley Memorial Chapel held its usual services on Sunday morning, and as the boys of St. George's School have returned the vested choir was in full procession, with Barclay Henry as cross bearer and Albert Wall as flag bearer. Special offering was taken up under the direction of the Women's Auxiliary of the diocese, to be used for the benefit of Women's Missions in both this and foreign countries. The Sunday School of the Berkeley Parish has re-opened in the Parish House with a larger attendance than usual. Mr. Herbert Preston of St. George's School will again act as Superintendent, and Mr. William Buell will take a class, as their teacher. The cross and crown system of pins as reward for regular attendance has been inaugurated.

"A Social Calendar of the Middletown Methodist Episcopal Church for 1919-1920" was issued to each family in the church by the fourth vice president of the Epworth League, of the department of recreation and culture, Mr. John Nicholson. The first date on this calendar was a supper by the Ladies' Aid, with Miss Ellen E. Smith, Miss Hattie E. Brown and Mrs. A. Herbert Ward in charge. The entertainment, entitled "Living Songs," was enacted by means of tableaux of familiar songs and was in charge of Mr. and Mrs. John Nicholson.

Mrs. William C. Hubbell, who has gone to Waco, Texas, to join her husband, was given a very successful farewell surprise party at the home of her brother, Mr. William H. Peckham. Games were played and comic stunts and ghost stories filled the evening. Cake and ice cream were served by Mrs. Hubbell's mother, Mrs. E. Marion Peckham and Mrs. William Mulligan. The members of the Lioness Club presented Mrs. Hubbell with a handsome black leather traveling case. Mr. Hubbell was formerly a lieutenant in the army and has been released from the service. He has become organized in a Farmers' Exchange organization in Waco, Texas.

SUPPER AND RECEPTION

The Swedish Methodist Episcopal Church on Atlantic Road gave a reception and supper to the returned soldiers and sailors who went out from that church to serve in the recent war. Eleven members were represented on the service flag, Messrs. Adolph Anderson, Harold Pearson, Otto Pearson, Harry Kahloquist, Edwin Rayner, Herman Rhodes, Frank P. Linth, Louis Westerdahl, Martin Nord, Albert Johanson and Carl Bergstrom. Several of these have not returned from service, being in different parts of the country.

The supper was served in the Sunday School room, the tables being prettily decorated.

Mr. and Mrs. Alfred A. Campbell have returned from an automobile trip through the West.

Newport & Providence
Street Ry Co.

JUNE 1, 1918

Cars Leave Washington
Square for ProvidenceWEEK DAYS—6.50, 7.10, 8.50 A.
M., then each hour to 8.50 P. M.SUNDAYS—7.50 A. M., then each
hour to 9.50 P. M.

THE DEVIL'S OWN

Continued from Page 2

at her own word—that you don't care
overly much how yet get it. That
true?"

"Just 'bout—so it ain't no hangin'
job."

I Was Unpleasantly Aware of His
Continued Grogginess. What Would
He Do?

"It—, that ain't really no manner
of risk at all. You don't even have to
break the law, for as I know, it's
just got for ter be done on the dead
quiet, an' no question asked. I'll tell
you all yer need for know, 'Taint' such
a long story. 'This yere Joe Kirby he's
a feller o' mine; I've know'd him a
long time, an' he's in a— of a fix.
Here's how it all happened: There was
no ol' plumber livin' down in Missouri
at a place called Beaumont's Landing.
His name was Beaumont, an' he had a
son named Bert, a good-for-nothing
cuss, I reckon. Well, this Bert runned
away a long while ago, an' never came
back; but he left a baby behind him—
a girl baby—whitch a quadroon slave
gave birth to. 'The quadroon's name
was Della, an' the kid was called
Rene.' Ol' Beaumont he knew the girl
was his son's baby, so he brought her up
'long with his own daughter, who was
named Eloise. They was both 'bout
their same age, an' nobody seemed to
know that Rene was a nigger. For
sum reason ol' Beaumont never set
her free, nor the quadroon neither.
Well, Kirby he heard tell of all this
sumwhar down the river. Yer see he
an' Bert Beaumont run together for
a while, till Bert got killed in a row
in New Orleans. I reckon he tol' him
part of the story, an' the rest he picked
up in Saint Louis. Anyhow, it looked
like a d— good thing ter Kirby, who
ain't passin' up many bets. Ol' Beau-
mont was rich, an' considerable of a
sport; people who had seen the girls
and they was both o' 'em beauties an'
Eloise—the white one—had an inde-
pendent fortune left her through her
mother. So Kirby, be an' a feller
named Carver—a tin-horn—planned it
out betwixt 'em ter copper ol' Beau-
mont's coin, an' pick up them girls
along with it."

"But how could they do that?"

"Luck mostly, I reckon, an' Kirby's
brains. The plan was ter git Beau-
mont into a poker game, ease him
'long a bit, an' then break him, land,
niggers, an' all. They didn't figure
this was hard, fer he was a dead
game gambler, an' played fer big
stakes. It was luck, though, what giv'
'em their chance. Beaumont had sum
min' claims up on the Peve, an' he'd
ter go up thar. It's a long, lonesome
trip, I reckon, an' so the other two
they went 'long. They got the ol'
chap goin' and comin', an' finally cod-
dled him 'long till he put up his big
bet on a sure hand. When he found
out what had happened the ol' gent got
so excited he fong a fit, an' died."

"Leaving Kirby ownin' all the prop-
erty?"

"Every pleasure, niggers an' all. It
was sum sweep, an' he had signed
bills o' sale. Wa'n nobody cod git it
away from him. Wa' Joe he didn't
want ter make no fuss, nor scare
the girl none, so he went down ter
Saint Louis an' made proof o' owner-
ship afore a fedge he know'd. Then,
with the papers all straight, he, an'
the sheriff, with Tim yere, the deputy,
run up the river at night ter serve 'em
quietly on the daughter—the white
one, Eloise. Kirby he didn't aim ter
be seen at all, but just went 'long so
thar wouldn't be no mistake. Yer see,
them papers had ter be served afore
they could take away the niggers. Kir-
by was goin' ter sell them down river,
an' not bother 'bout the land ter
while, till after he'd had a chance ter
chase up ter this yere girl Eloise. He'd
never seen her—hot, anyhow, he got
that notion in his head."

"She was the daughter; the white
one?"

"Sure; he had the other by two,
an' when they all got thar, nobody
had know'd 'bout one of the girls, who
aimed fer ter be Rene—the one
who was a nigger, that Kirby own'd.
Nobody know'd which was which, an'
so they had ter take her word for it.
They couldn't do nothing legal till they
'd had the other one, an' they was
stallin' round waitin' fer her ter turn

up, when the nigger girl they was
waitin' got away."

"How'd she do that?"

"Don't nobody seem ter know,
Daddy. Funny story. Why they tell it,
sumbody must've knocked Kirby down
an' run off with her. Whoever did it,
stole the land in which Kirby an' the
sheriff cum up the river, an' just natu-
rally skipped out—the sheriff's nigger
an' all. It was a slick job."

"Of course they chased them!"

"Best they could, an' knowin' which
way they'd gone. They reckoned the
white lunch must've got away together,
so the sheriff he started fer Saint
Louis, an' the others got onto a troop
boat what happened ter cum 'long, and
started north. 'Long 'bout the mouth
of the Illinois they caught up with a
nigger-stealer named Brunk. They
had a fight in an' about his cabin, an'
sum kids. Two of the women got
away, but Kirby an' the girl he had
of this girl what had children ter be
Rene, an' a nigger cook who was
a-workin' fer Brunk. I reckon maybe
yer know the rest."

"I know they was run down by the
Adventurer, an' headed aboard. But
how did Kirby learn his prisoner was
white? Did she tell him?"

"I should say not. It was the mi-
litary cook who told him, although, I
reckon, he had his doubts afore that.
I know who wasn't no nigger the first
minute I got eyes on her—they can't
fool me none on niggers; I was raised
'mong 'em. But so far's the girl's
concerned, she don't know yet that
Kirby's found out." He emitted a
weak laugh. "It surfer skeered Joe
ter he caught 'way up yere in this kin-
dred, kidnapin' a white girl. He didn't
know what he'd do till I giv' him a
pinter."

"You were the one who suggested
marriage?"

"Well, I need also couldn't do nothin'
'gainst him an' he was married to
her. I thought o' that right away.
Yer see this was how it happened:
Kirby he'd like ter fer marry her,
an' I sez, 'Why not, then?' 'Taint' an
ol' him o' a preacher yere at Yellow
Bluffs, a sorter humor-on ter one of
them nigger companies, what'll do any
d—n thing I tell him to. I got the
goods on him, an' he knows it."

"But she wouldn't marry me," he
says; 'yer don't know that girl?'"

"Don't IT I asked surest. 'Wa',
thar ain't no girl ever I see yet that
would marry a man if the right man
was used. How kin she help here?"

"Yer leave it ter me."

"And he consented?"

"He was d—n glad to, after I told
him how it could be done. But 'Tint
he wouldn't go in with us, an' that's
why we got ter have another man.
Cum on over ter the bar an' have a
drink, Moffett; them other fellows are
goin' ter cut me."

"The diversion gave me an opportunity
fer a moment's thought. The plan was
a diabolical one, cold-blooded and de-
perate, yet I saw no certain way of
serving Eloise, except by accepting
Rene's offer. I did not even know where
she was concealed, or how I could lay
hands on Kirby. The genial Rafe
pushed out a black bottle and we
drank together."

"Wa', he said, picking up the con-
versation where it had ended, quite
satisfied with his diplomacy, and pil-

That's a Hundred Dollars in This
Job.

ling his lips on his sleeve. "What ya
say, Moffett? That's a hundred dol-
lars in this job."

"What is the girl?"

"Oh, I reckon she ain't fur away;
we kin find her all right. I got ter
know 'bout yer fust. Are yer game?"

"I'm game 'bout, Jack," assuming
a familiarity I thought he would ap-
preciate. "Only I don't want' jump
into this yere thing without knowin'
nuthin' 'bout it. What is it yer got
lined up fer me ter do?"

He helped himself to yet another
liberal drink, and I was glad to note
that the fiery liquor was already be-
ginning to have its effect, increasing
his recklessness of speech.

"All right, Dan; have another one
on me—no? Wa' h—I; I s'pose I
might as wa' tell yer fust as last.
Thar ain't nuthin' fer eny o' us ter
git skeered about. We got it all
planned. We don't want this affair
talked about none, do we? I reckon
not. So we planned it out this way:
Thar's a feller o' mine got a shack
down on Bear creek, 'bout twenty mile
below yere. He sells red-eye ter large
an' keel-bowmen, what tie up thar
nights. Wa', he's all right—a h—l o'
a good feller. What we aim ter do
is run the girl down thar tonight, un-
beknownst ter enybody. I reckon yer
kin ride a horse?"

"Yes; so that's my job?"

"That's the whole of it. Yer just
got ter stay thar with her till Kirby
kin get away, without nobody thinkin'
enything 'bout it. It's d—n easy
money, fer my notion."

I thought s'actly. There were sev-
eral questions I wanted to ask but
dared not. It was better to trust to
luck, for I mustn't, not arouse sus-
picion. Thus for the affair had played
wonderfully into my hands; if I could
maintain my part to the end there

ought to be no reason why the girl
should not be saved unhurt."

"Why, if thar's all I got ter do fer
a hundred dollars, I wold say, 'I'm
yer man, Jack. An' how soon will
Kirby be comin' down ter this yer
place on Bear creek?'"

"In a day or two, I reckon. Boun-
thar's sure 'bout headin' down the
river. Yer see, this yer's all camp;
thar ain't no place where we kin
hide the girl, an' keep her keep her
mouth shut. Them damned soldiers
are a-movin' 'bout everywhere, an' if
she once got bakin' our goods wud be
cooked. First thing we got ter do
is git her outa this camp."

"Ter night, yer say?"

"'Bout midnight; yer'll go—hey?"

"I reckon; yer got the money?"

With his eyes fastened on the two
men eating he counted out some gold
pieces on the bar and showed them
over to me, keeping them under cover
of his hand.

"Thar's half o' it, an' the rest is
yere when ye bring back the horses."

"How many horses? Who's a-goin'?"

"Three o' yer. Kirby's fer nuthin';
the nigger girl 'long. Rafe's a free
nigger an' ought ter be ter go. Now
listen, Moffett; I'm a-goin' out
polly soon ter git things ready, an' I'll
leave Rafe yere ter tend bar. Now git
this: thar's a right smart trail back
o' the cabin, leadin' straight down ter
the creek, with a spring 'bout half way.
Thar ain't no guard down thar, an'
ye can't miss it, even on the dark.
The horses will be thar at 'midnight
waitin' fer yer. All ye got ter do is
just put them two girls on an' ride
away. Yer don't never need ter speak
ter 'em. Yer understand? All right,
then; have another drink."

I shook my head.

"But how'm I goin' ter git ter this
place—whatver it's called?"

"Thar ain't no trouble 'bout that; all
ye got ter do is ride straight south
(I'll yer cam ter the creek, an' yer thar,
it's Jenkins' crossing yer after."

"I reckon thar ain't eny Indians, or
nuthin'?"

"If—, no; they're all 'tother direc-
tion; nuthin' worse'n wolves. Say,
though, yer might have trouble with
them gards—got a gun?"

"No."

He reached back into a small drawer
under the shelf and brought out an
ugly looking weapon, then the hammer
movement with his thumb, and handed
it over to me with a grin.

"Home cannon, an' I want it back.
Don't fail ter bring it."

"An' thar ain't nuthin' fer me ter
do till then?"

"Not a thing; take a nap, if yer
want. But kin wake ye up. I reckon
I wold be back till after yer off."

I sat down in a chair and leaned
back against the wall, filling my hat
down over my eyes and pretending to
fall asleep. Through half-closed lids
I managed to see all that transpired in
the room, and my mind was busy with
the approaching crisis.

Rafe bustled himself for some min-
utes before putting on his hat, count-
ing over some money, and filling his
bottle with a reserve stock under-
neath the shelf. 'Tint sleep peacefully
on, but had slightly changed his pos-
ture, so that his face was now upturned
to the light. The sight of his familiar
features gave me an inspiration. He
was, undoubtedly, an honest fellow,
and had quarreled with Kirby over
this very matter, refusing to have any
hand in it. He had supposed up to
that time that he was doing no more
than his duty under the law. If I
could arouse him from drunken stupor
he might even be willing to work with
me in the attempt to rescue Eloise.

Rafe disappeared through the rear
door, after exchanging a few words
with the woman, and did not return. I
waited motionless for some time, fear-
ful lest he might come back. Suddenly
the front door opened noiselessly and
Kirby entered, advancing straight to-
ward the bar. Rafe served him, answer-
ing his questions, which were spoken
so low I could not catch the words.
His eyes swept the room, but the hat
concealed my face, and he only recog-
nized Tim. He paused long enough
to bend above the upturned features of
the unconscious deputy, not unpleasantly,
evidently, to discover him in that con-
dition.

"The d— old fool," he muttered
perhaps not aware that he spoke
aloud. "Rafe has got him fixed, all
right."

To be continued

First American Bridge.

The first American suspension
bridge was erected in 1801 by James
Finley across Jacobs creek, Westmore-
land county, Pennsylvania. It had a
span of 70 feet and cost \$9,000.

Beware of the Flatterer.

"Flattery," said Uncle Eben, "is gen-
erally a scheme for easy money
makin', without even goin' to de trouble
of fixin' up a gold brick or a satchel
of green goods."

Keep Doorknobs Tight.

Doorknobs screws often work out and
let the knob come off. This may be
prevented by removing loose screws,
covering them with glue and screwing
them back into place.

Potash in Bracken.

It is believed that the ash of bracken
contains 40 to 50 per cent of soluble
potash. The potassium occurs chiefly
as sulphate and chloride.

Venerated Relic Lost.

The Black Reed was a relic brought
to Scotland by the wife of Malcom
Canmore, and had held in extreme
veneration by the Scots. It consisted
of a cross of gold, including a piece of
the true cross, set in an ebony figure
of Christ. It was deposited with the
regalia in Edinburgh castle, and car-
ried with them to England by Edward
I, and used by him to give increased
solemnity to the oaths he exacted from
the Scottish magnates. All trace of
it is now lost.

Children Cry for Fletcher's



The Kind You Have Always Bought, and which has been
in use for over over 30 years, has borne the signature of

and has been made under his
personal supervision since its infancy.

Allow no one to deceive you in this.
All Counterfeits, Imitations and "Just-as-good" are but
Experiments that will with and endanger the health of
Infants and Children—Experience against Experiment.

What is CASTORIA

Castoria is a harmless substitute for Castor Oil, Purgative,
Drops and Soothing Syrup. It is pleasant. It contains
neither Opium, Morphine nor other narcotic substance. Its
age is its guarantee. For more than thirty years it has
been in constant use for the relief of Constipation, Flatulency,
Wind Colic and Diarrhoea; allaying Feverishness arising
therefrom, and by regulating the Stomach and Bowels, aids
the assimilation of Food; giving healthy and natural sleep.
The Children's Panacea—The Mother's Friend.

GENUINE CASTORIA ALWAYS

Bears the Signature of

Chas. H. Fletcher.

In Use For Over 30 Years

The Kind You Have Always Bought

THE CASTORIA COMPANY, NEW YORK CITY.

GOOD WORK IN CANAL ZONE

Archdeacon Carson Tells of Religious
Activities Among Those Em-
ployed on the "Big Ditch."

Few men perhaps have so intimate
a knowledge of the spiritual progress
made in the canal zone as the Rev.
Henry Roberts Carson, archdeacon of
the Protestant Episcopal church there.

From those days when the canal was
yet a great doubt until the present,
Mr. Carson has been laboring among
the employees of the canal that they
might have comfort of body and wel-
fare of soul. White and black, the
men there know him well and have
come to love him, for Archdeacon Car-
son was with them in the now almost
forgotten days when fever raged upon
the isthmus and each noon struck men
to the death.

Those early days Archdeacon Carson
recalled in the mission house of the
Protestant Episcopal church at New
York the other day before returning
to the canal zone.

"We were few in number then and
the work was more than enough for
many," he said. "The employees, most
of them natives of the British West
Indies, were housed in labor camps
here and there, for the channel was
not cut through from one end to the
other; but activities were everywhere
along its path."

"And in these camps we started
churches and the church moved when
the camp moved, for when the work
in that immediate vicinity was com-
pleted the camp went elsewhere. When
the water was turned into the canal it
submerged these places where we had
held divine service."

While the work stretches from one
ocean to the other, with churches at a
dozen places, some of the most unself-
ish labor is among lepers in the mis-
sion of the Holy Comfort on the west
coast. There are to be found some 50
patients, including about a dozen chil-
dren, and not a week passes without
services being held for them.

Lovely Women to Be Lovell.

American women are growing more
beautiful and their loveliness is in-
creasing with every passing year, said
Howard Chandler Christy, famous ar-
tist, on the twenty-second anniversary
of the beginning of his study of the
American women.

"The American women, already the
fairest on earth, are destined to con-
tinue their progress in beauty until
they attain a degree of loveliness lit-
tle dreamed of by the average male of
today," he said.

Christy added that whether this
feminine progress will prove a boon
to the other side of the house all de-
pends on the viewpoint.

"The reason America's girls are be-
coming more bewitching," he explain-
ed, "is because being beautiful is an
art—and the American women are
keeping ahead of their foreign sisters
in the arts, like the American brethren
are in business."

Glass Bricks Now in Use.

A novel idea of building construc-
tion which has been introduced in some
European cities is the use of glass
bricks for certain parts of the outer
walls.

Be on Guard Always.

Shut the door and keep the key in
your hand when you are alone. A
single click of the door handle may
be the first warning of a burglar's
presence.

Old Belgians' Newcomers.

The oldest newspaper in Belgium is
the Gazette des Beiges, which reached
the press of the first time on the
first of October in 1569. It was
published by a Belgian, and was the
first of its kind in the world.

Be on Guard Always.

Shut the door and keep the key in
your hand when you are alone. A
single click of the door handle may
be the first warning of a burglar's
presence.

Be on Guard Always.

Shut the door and keep the key in
your hand when you are alone. A
single click of the door handle may
be the first warning of a burglar's
presence.

Be on Guard Always.

Shut the door and keep the key in
your hand when you are alone. A
single click of the door handle may
be the first warning of a burglar's
presence.

Special Bargains!

Call and select your goods,
and we will give you a special
discount on all goods bought in
this way.

J. K. McLENNAN,
131 Thames Street
NEWPORT, R. I.

100% LEAF BINDERS

These binders are made of
100% leaf paper and are
bound in a special way to
keep them from getting
loose and falling out.

100% LEAF BINDERS
AND PAPER FOR EVERY
PURPOSE AND FOR EVERY
BUSINESS.

Ring Binders, Post Binders,
Pocket Binders, and many
other styles, and prices
low.

MERCURY PUB. CO.,
132 THAMES ST.

LAUGHED AT TIME'S PASSAGE

Blue Delft Sauser, Long Gunk in
Ocean, Battered by Century
Immersion in Ocean.

The act of a fishing smack off Zow
mouth, Bernardsburg, England, brought
to the top of the sea recently a long
dead memory. A blue delft saucer,
deeply incised with heraldic
designs, the delft saucer, lay
among the flapping fish in the net, and
it was a picture of one of the old
British coasting and sailing vessels,
with the words "Tulip, Jan. and
Barnard, Shipping Co."

Now, the Tulip was built in 1710
and was one of the first of the
delft saucers. It was built in
England and was one of the first
of its kind. It was built in
England and was one of the first
of its kind.

The Tulip was built in 1710 and was
one of the first of the delft saucers.
It was built in England and was
one of the first of its kind. It was
built in England and was one of the
first of its kind.

The Tulip was built in 1710 and was
one of the first of the delft saucers.
It was built in England and was
one of the first of its kind. It was
built in England and was one of the
first of its kind.

The Tulip was built in 1710 and was
one of the first of the delft saucers.
It was built in England and was
one of the first of its kind. It was
built in England and was one of the
first of its kind.

The Tulip was built in 1710 and was
one of the first of the delft saucers.
It was built in England and was
one of the first of its kind. It was
built in England and was one of the
first of its kind.

The Tulip was built in 1710 and was
one of the first of the delft saucers.
It was built in England and was
one of the first of its kind. It was
built in England and was one of the
first of its kind.

The Tulip was built in 1710 and was
one of the first of the delft saucers.
It was built in England and was
one of the first of its kind. It was
built in England and was one of the
first of its kind.

The Tulip was built in 1710 and was
one of the first of the delft saucers.
It was built in England and was
one of the first of its kind. It was
built in England and was one of the
first of its kind.

The Tulip was built in 1710 and was
one of the first of the delft saucers.
It was built in England and was
one of the first of its kind. It was
built in England and was one of the
first of its kind.

The Tulip was built in 1710 and was
one of the first of the delft saucers.
It was built in England and was
one of the first of its kind. It was
built in England and was one of the
first of its kind.

The Tulip was built in 1710 and was
one of the first of the delft saucers.
It was built in England and was
one of the first of its kind. It was
built in England and was one of the
first of its kind.

The Tulip was built in 1710 and was
one of the first of the delft saucers.
It was built in England and was
one of the first of its kind. It was
built in England and was one of the
first of its kind.

The Tulip was built in 1710 and was
one of the first of the delft saucers.
It was built in England and was
one of the first of its kind. It was
built in England and was one of the
first of its kind.

The Tulip was built in 1710 and was
one of the first of the delft saucers.
It was built in England and was
one of the first of its kind. It was
built in England and was one of the
first of its kind.

The Tulip was built in 1710 and was
one of the first of the delft saucers.
It was built in England and was
one of the first of its kind. It was
built in England and was one of the
first of its kind.

The Tulip was built in 1710 and was
one of the first of the delft saucers.
It was built in England and was
one of the first of its kind. It was
built in England and was one of the
first of its kind.

The Tulip was built in 1710 and was
one of the first of the delft saucers.
It was built in England and was
one of the first of its kind. It was
built in England and was one of the
first of its kind.

The Tulip was built in 1710 and was
one of the first of the delft saucers.
It was built in England and was
one of the first of its kind. It was
built in England and was one of the
first of its kind.

The Tulip was built in 1710 and was
one of the first of the delft saucers.
It was built in England and was
one of the first of its kind. It was
built in England and was one of the
first of its kind.

The Tulip was built in 1710 and was
one of the first of the delft saucers.
It was built in England and was
one of the first of its kind. It was
built in England and was one of the
first of its kind.

The Tulip was built in 1710 and was
one of the first of the delft saucers.
It was built in England and was
one of the first of its kind. It was
built in England and was one of the
first of its kind.

The Tulip was built in 1710 and was
one of the first of the delft saucers.
It was built in England and was
one of the first of its kind. It

Established in 1784

The Mercury.

Newport, R. I.

PUBLISHED BY MERCURY PUBLISHING CO.

Office Telephone 141
Home Telephone 1410

Saturday, October 4, 1919

The anti-strike law passed by the Alabama legislature carries \$1,000 fine and prison sentence.

The wage loss to the striking steel workers for the first week of the strike is estimated at \$1,000,000.

Dr. Grayson, the President's physician, reports him to be a very sick man. His condition Friday was reported less favorable.

The New York Herald says a majority of 12 in the Senate favor reservation on Article 10 of the peace treaty, which President Wilson has termed the "heart of the league."

The first test on the World League of Nations program came up in the Senate on Thursday, and both sides claimed a victory. It is generally conceded that the treaty cannot be ratified in its present form.

A writer says: As Concord started the war for independence, so Boston in defeating the police strikers, initiated with a success echoed round the world, the great struggle now being waged against labor autocracy and intimidation.

It is said that General Pershing is out of politics, uncompromisingly, irrevocably, completely, absolutely, etc. But of course you know, says the informant, how it is with American politics and great Americans—the unexpected will happen to the best regulated plans of private individuals at times.

The Democratic candidate for Governor of Massachusetts has announced that he favors taking back the policeman of Boston, and, if elected, will re-instate them at once. If that is their issue of this campaign in the Bay State it would not be supposed that the Democratic party could get far. The people of the country and, we hope, of Massachusetts also, are for upholding law and order. The strike of the Boston police was the most flagrant violation of their obligation to the public and any party that upholds them in their desertion ought to go to the wall.

A negro charged with any crime stands little show of a legal trial in any part of the South or in some parts of the West, for that matter. As witness the terrible crime of the mob in Omaha a few days ago, when they in the most brutal manner murdered the accused negro, tried to murder the mayor and burned the jail. In Alabama a few days since three negroes were taken from the sheriff and shot down, literally riddled with bullets by the mob. There is a record of over two hundred lynchings of negroes in the South in the last six months. And men like the U. S. Senator from Alabama justify the deed. Perhaps when we get a less negro hating administration in power the laws of the land may not be so openly broken and trampled on.

COST OF THE WAR

In analyzing the high cost of living, don't forget to reckon in the extravagant cost of the war. All business is paying taxes to meet the national burden of debt, and these taxes are largely passed on to the consumer. No one should object to paying his share for the great victory. In so far as the money cost was extravagant, those in authority must expect to be held responsible.

President Roosevelt saw twenty years ago the dangers to which this country was exposed. He urged preparedness for war, and pointed out that the nations that got ready were not apt to be molested and could enjoy peace. But the Democratic party was against him. His very moderate measures of preparedness fared hard in Congress. Hasty preparations on the spur of the moment greatly aggravated the costs of the recent war.

While the soldiers were risking their lives in the trenches for \$1 a day, the war work plants were paying their \$5.00 and \$10.00 and \$20.00 a day, a good deal of it to men who could be called slackers.

People who live near the munition and war work plants know how the money went. Some one was telling of a man who came down from Canada hoping to get \$20.00 a week in war work. The munition plant started him in for \$60.00 a week, and before long he was getting \$80.00. The government poured out money like water, much preferred, and men were in Europe they did not permit so arrangements for munition work, or other drafts made to secure labor at prices within reason. But here the government paid pretty nearly what was asked, thus running the total up to a total that was far beyond reason. These facts are well known now, and the people will make their comment on them at the next election.

WILL CHIVALRY DISAPPEAR?

A speaker at the conference of women physicians at New York, declared a few days ago that women are not playing fair. She argued that they are demanding the right to live on equality with men and at the same time they hold on to privileges given them when they were weak and dependent.

Take the typical question whether men should give up seats to women in public conveyances. To see all the men planted on the seats absorbed in newspapers while a line of women are hanging on the straps, still looks harsh to a great many.

The average young woman of today looks strong and vigorous, just as well able to stand as the average man. For an elderly man to yield to one of these robust creatures does look a bit like abjection. The young fellows should enjoy giving up to them. They should not limit their courtesy according to whether the girl is pretty or not. The girl with the plain face may have the brain and the wit.

Married women still carry heavy burdens, particularly in these days when most women do their own housework. They do not probably as yet have as much physical strength as the average man. The larger share of the race's ideals is still centered in these women, and they have a keener perception of the deeper things of life. Even if these women are not entitled to special treatment on the ground of physical weakness, they should have preference for what they are and for the service they render.

The mothers of the race ought not to be compelled to jostle with the crowd in a quite even competition. When chivalry dies, womanhood is not given the honor to which it is entitled. The man who shows this deference feels more self respect, it must tend to elevate his standard of good manners, and it still has to be considered a leading mark of the gentleman.

THE GERMAN ATTITUDE

In these days of turmoil Germany and her attitude have ceased to occupy the front pages of the newspapers. The world has other troubles to think of. For the moment Becheland is down and out. Yet those people are very deep, and they require most watching when they are the quietest.

It is said that a large section of the German workmen has signified a desire to work 10 hours a day. Now if Germany works 10 hours and the other countries work only eight, and limit their production at that, the more industrious nation is the one that is likely to go ahead. It is quite possible that in the long run a nation can do more work in eight hours than ten. But it must look out carefully that it adopts all possible efficiency methods to keep up production.

Mathias Erberger, one of the most shrewd and wise of the German politicians, recently said, "Germany will do her utmost to fulfill the conditions of the peace treaty, and by hard work will try to regain the confidence and good will of her former enemies."

If Erberger and other leaders keep up that talk and try to act on that principle, they will find that the world is long-suffering and disposed to forgive.

The hypocrisy and treachery of the Germans has been such that the word is very suspicious and is waiting to be shown. Germany will have every chance to make good. If they show themselves capable of acting like white folks and human beings, they will conciliate former enemies. But to be really trusted, they must show that they are capable of understanding plain facts that are obvious to everyone else. If after the revelations now coming out of the Austrian politicians, they can't see that Germany was responsible for starting the war, they are too glib to win real confidence.

THE CONTINUED SUGAR SHORTAGE

The continuance of the sugar shortage has not been merely a matter of scarcity of a pleasant appetizer upon which people rely to make their food taste better. The human system needs considerable sugar, as one element of nutrition and it must suffer without it. While the shortage this fall has not reached the famine stage, yet it has caused a great deal of inconvenience. The worst of it is that the scarcity has so largely interfered with the canning operations. Millions of households are cut short in their preserving enterprises, by inability to get the necessary sugar. That hits a hard blow at the food supply, and must tend toward scarcity of some staples before another crop.

Some people feel that the supply should be conserved by an embargo on exports. But when you consider the terrible experience through which Europe has gone, it seems only decent to be generous in the allotments of food stuffs. Perhaps they are getting more than their share, but the American people will feel better afterwards not to hoard their supplies too selfishly.

The real trouble is probably in the free allotment of supplies to the soft drink and candy trade. It is certainly preposterous if these luxury trades are getting all the sugar they need, while the housewives can't get enough sugar to put up their food supplies for the winter.

The government has been conducting a nation wide campaign to promote canning and preserving. Experts go out from the schools to instruct women and girls. The people are urged to keep up the habits of preserving that they formed during the war. Then the whole thing is restricted by the shortage of sugar, which does not seem to be hampering the candy stores and soda fountains any.

Desert's Great Charm.

One great and compelling charm of the desert is its ungodliness. A mile, or a score of miles, is nothing on the desert. Space, in all its vastness, seems almost infinite there. In fancy, perhaps, the mountain range in the distance, with its uplying snow-capped peaks, may mark one of the borders of the domain over which the lone observer may claim the right to rule. There is none to dispute his right of possession or his claim to temporal authority.

Love is Everything.

Be sure of it. Be sure that to have found the key to one heart is to have found the key to all; that truly to love is truly to know; and truly to love one is the first step towards truly loving all who bear the same flesh and blood with the beloved. . . . All knowledge is love, and all love knowledge; even with the meaneast, we cannot gain a glimpse into their inward trials and struggles without an increase of sympathy and affection.—Exchange.

Too Big a Word for David.

David is a little boy five years old, and a patient of Sunnyside. He always watches the nurse very closely when she takes his temperature, pulse, and respiration. One day he was lying in bed with his chest bare, watching himself breathe. "What are you doing, David?" asked the nurse as she came upon him suddenly. "Why, I am watching myself get well," was his reply.—Indianapolis News.

Beauty.

Talk as we may of beauty as a thing to be cherished from marble or wrought out on canvas; speculate as we may upon its colors and outlines; what is it but an intellectual abstraction, after all? The heart feels a beauty of another kind; looking through the outward environment; it discovers a deeper and more real loveliness.—Whittier.

Human Nature.

Modern thinking, proposing to found morality solely upon the principles of human nature, will have to take account of all there is in human nature. And one of the first things we meet there is the necessity, in order that man may come to his true self, that he is possessed by something, something beyond himself.—Jonathan Brainerd.

Virginia Dare.

Virginia Dare, the first child of English parentage born in America, first saw the light of day on Aug. 18, 1587. Her native place was on the island of Roanoke, Virginia, now North Carolina. Her father was William Dare and her mother Eleanor, the daughter of John White, governor of the second agricultural colony sent by Sir Walter Raleigh to the Carolinas.

Horses Versus Elephants.

Tests made to determine the respective pulling power of horses, men and elephants showed that two horses weighing 1,000 pounds each, together, pulled 3,750 pounds, or 350 pounds more than their combined weight. One elephant weighing 12,000 pounds pulled 3,750 pounds, or 3250 pounds less than its weight. Fifty men, averaging 7,500 pounds, pulled 3,750 pounds, or just as much as the single elephant. But, like the horse, they pulled more than their own weight. One hundred men pulled 12,000 pounds.

A Friendly Errand.

A small Scottish boy entered a tobacconist's, and with the air of an auctioneer placed a penny on the counter and requested a packet of cigarettes. The tobacconist, after viewing the customer, pushed his money back to the youth and said: "Awa' and buy a second!" Picking up the coin, the "smoker" took his departure, and in about five minutes returned with a paper bag, which he held up to the shopman, saying: "Here, mister, here's yer scene, and gie's ma cigarettes!"

Trick Hair.

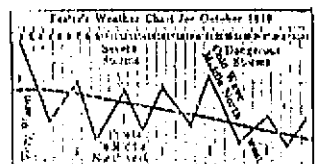
My little brother, Bobby, always liked to have Mr. L. call, because he could perform an act which amazed us as well as amused him greatly—wiggle his hair. One evening, during such a performance, Bobby said wistfully, "You can wiggle yours, sister, can't you? I can't do a thing with mine."—Chicago Tribune.

Saw It on the Way.

Billie was seen to have his third birthday and could hardly wait for the party his mother promised him. Every day he inquired about it. His mother told him his little birthday hadn't come yet and that he must wait until it came. He ran to the window and said: "Oh, mamma, I see it now coming up the road."

Beech Valuable in Medicine.

The beech, which is found in the temperate zone in Europe, America and Asia, is valuable in medicine for the creosote distilled from its bark. Creosote, creosote carbonate and guaiacol are medicines used to supplement the balsamic measures which have done so much to reduce the death rate in sufferers from pulmonary tuberculosis.



WEATHER BULLETIN

Washington, D. C., Oct. 4, 1919.

Disturbances will cross continent Oct. 5 to 9, 10 to 14, and 14 to 18. Warm waves will reach Vancouver about October 4, 9 and 13 and temperatures will rise on all the Pacific slope. They will cross crest of Rockies by close of Oct. 5, 10 and 11, plains sections 6, 11, and 15, mountain 20, great lakes, middle Gulf States and Ohio-Tennessee valleys 7, 12 and 16, reaching vicinity of Newfoundland about October 8, 13 and 17.

These weather events will dominate the weather of North America from near October 4 to 18. Temperatures will closely follow the seasonal declines, but a great fall will have resulted from Oct. 1 to 9 and then a great rise from 9 to 21. Storm forces will be more intense and rains will generally increase during the five days centering on 13, and following that disturbance frosts will occur in middle provinces of Canada and in northern tier of states east of Rockies.

Weather of these two weeks will be favorable to winter grain and last half of October will be still more favorable, although the dangerous storms centering on October 25 will do damage in some sections. A severe cold wave and killing frosts are expected north of the cotton states in the middle west during that week.

The program of storm forces is arranged this way: Moderately severe storms during the week centering on Oct. 21. Much greater storms for Oct. 23. Precipitation is expected to increase with the increase in the intensity of the storms. Heavy snows in November and December are expected in snow sections. But the sections lying north of high ridges or mountain ranges running east and west will get the short end of these precipitations. The moisture to water the continent must continue to come from the Gulf of Mexico at least till end of October and those ridges and mountain ranges will cause the precipitation to accumulate south of them, as has occurred in South Dakota.

There are two distinct, separate systems of weather forecasting. One is known as long range, the other as short range. The two systems cannot be mixed. Those who operate the U. S. Weather Bureau know nothing about the long range system and are not competent to operate it. We who operate the long range system are not prepared to operate the short range system. The latter is exceedingly expensive, costing millions; the long range system is inexpensive as compared with the short range used by the U. S. Weather Bureau.

Weekly Almanac, OCTOBER, 1919

STANDARD TIME.											
	Sun	Moon	Sun	Moon	Sun	Moon	Sun	Moon	Sun	Moon	Sun
1 Sat	6 14	6 21	1 02	1 03	4 22						
2 Sun	6 13	6 22	2 11	2 12	5 13						
3 Mon	6 13	6 22	3 19	3 20	6 03						
4 Tues	6 12	6 21	4 28	4 29	6 53						
5 Wed	6 11	6 20	5 36	5 37	7 43						
6 Thurs	6 10	6 19	6 45	6 46	8 33						
7 Fri	6 09	6 18	7 53	7 54	9 23						
8 Sat	6 08	6 17	9 02	9 03	10 13						
9 Sun	6 07	6 16	10 10	10 11	11 03						
10 Mon	6 06	6 15	11 19	11 20	11 53						
11 Tues	6 05	6 14	12 27	12 28	12 43						
12 Wed	6 04	6 13	1 36	1 37	1 33						
13 Thurs	6 03	6 12	2 44	2 45	2 23						
14 Fri	6 02	6 11	3 53	3 54	3 13						
15 Sat	6 01	6 10	5 01	5 02	4 03						
16 Sun	6 00	6 09	6 09	6 10	5 13						
17 Mon	5 59	6 08	7 18	7 19	6 03						
18 Tues	5 58	6 07	8 26	8 27	6 53						
19 Wed	5 57	6 06	9 35	9 36	7 43						
20 Thurs	5 56	6 05	10 43	10 44	8 33						
21 Fri	5 55	6 04	11 52	11 53	9 23						
22 Sat	5 54	6 03	1 00	1 01	10 13						
23 Sun	5 53	6 02	2 09	2 10	11 03						
24 Mon	5 52	6 01	3 17	3 18	11 53						
25 Tues	5 51	6 00	4 26	4 27	12 43						
26 Wed	5 50	5 59	5 34	5 35	1 33						
27 Thurs	5 49	5 58	6 43	6 44	2 23						
28 Fri	5 48	5 57	7 51	7 52	3 13						
29 Sat	5 47	5 56	9 00	9 01	4 03						
30 Sun	5 46	5 55	10 08	10 09	4 53						
31 Mon	5 45	5 54	11 17	11 18	5 43						

Marriages

September 28th, at Pine Knoll, Portsmouth, N. H., by Rev. R. H. White, Rev. L. H. Stoddard, of South, and James U. Spencer, of East Greenwich.

Deaths.

At the Naval Hospital, 26th ult., George Seaver, 17, of 101 West Main St., daughter of Hugh P. and Ellen P. Seaver. In this city, 25th ult., Ellen Leary, wife of John J. Leary, 25th ult., Gerald Oscar, infant son of Mr. and Mrs. Leroy Granville. In this city, 30th ult., Henry F., son of John J. and Mary Wright Sullivan, aged 17 years. At the Newport Hospital, October 1st, Baby Stanley. In this city, October 2, Adriaana A. daughter of late President Abraham Lincoln, daughter of John A. Lincoln, in her 5th year. In Jamestown, 29th ult., Mary Kate, widow of Isaac Potter, aged 85 years. In Middlebury, October 2, Victoria Pedra Reguera, aged 45 years. In Wakefield, 21 inst., Roswell Groff, in his 70th year. At Trondheim, N. Y., Sept. 26th, Henry T., son of Henry T. and Mary L. Marney. On Friday, Sept. 26, at the Army Hospital, N. Y., Colonel William Roscoe Livermore, U. S. A., retired, in his 77th year.

Joy for Philatelists.

The postage stamp collector, the philatelist, is in a new haven of joy. The changed world is developing new stamps and hundreds have already appeared in this country.

One of the prettiest of the stamps is from the new republic of Czechoslovakia. Several scores of varieties have emanated since the dual monarchy, Austria-Hungary, disintegrated under war pressure.

Yugo-Slavia also is in line with a number of new stamps that delight the collector, and the Hungarian republic is printing 25 different stamps for temporary use until a permanent series can be decided upon. Estonia is in line with at least four varieties. Livonia has 11 new stamps. Ukraine has a new series and the republic of Poland is offering an unusual stamp with 60 varieties.—Detroit News.

Up-to-Date Youngster.

Leroy had spent all of his allowance for fireworks. His little brother, Earl, being more conservative, still had some money left. From this amount Leroy was attempting to borrow 10 cents.

"Why, Leroy," I said, "are you going to take some of your little brother's money?" "Sure," he replied, "Isn't it all right? He's going to let me have 10 cents and I'm going to pay him back 11 cents."

Wondering where he had acquired his idea of interest, I asked: "Why the extra cent?" "That 1 cent is for war tax,"—Chicago Tribune.

Mr. and Mrs. Pardon S. Knell have returned to their home in St. Louis.

NEW ENGLAND NEWS IN TABLOID FORM

Items of Interest From All Sections of Yankeealand

Incidents of Savoy, the most highly taxed town in Massachusetts, are fast joining, for a tax rate that was last year also the highest in the State has been only \$20 per \$100 of valuation. Last year the rate was \$22.

James S. Hall, a lawyer whose suit for damages against his two brothers and an estate attracted wide attention in 1918, is dead from injuries received when he fell from a window at the State House, Conn., where he was confined.

Plan B, allowing selected six-cent fares to be paid in place of the present five-cent fare, on the Rhode Island R. Ry. Co. has been decided by the State Public Utilities Commission. The present two-mile zone will be retained and two cents will be charged for transfers in place of a cent.

At the annual meeting of the Maine Anti-Tuberculosis Association at Portland, the following officers were elected: President, Dr. E. D. Merrill of Foxcroft; vice-presidents, Dr. E. J. Bench of Augusta and Henry Richards of Bangor; secretary, A. J. Tordeff of Bangor; treasurer, Carl E. Danforth of Bangor.

Werner Horn, who dynamited the International railroad bridge at Vancouver, B. C., early in 1915, and has served three and one-half years in federal prison at Atlanta, Ga., is held for extradition to Canada to answer a charge of blowing up a Canadian Pacific railway bridge on Feb. 2, 1915, at McAdam, New Brunswick.

James Q. Gulnac, president of the Bangor Chamber of Commerce, has been elected president of the Maine State Board of Trade at its annual meeting held in Belfast. Edward M. Blanning of Bangor was re-elected secretary and H. A. Free of Lewiston treasurer. The delegates numbered about 50, many being prevented from attending by the weather.

More than \$7,000,000 loss must be added to the fish strike in Boston, according to the Fisheries service bulletin issued by the Department of Commerce. The average annual receipts of fish for July in that city are upward of \$8,000,000, but last July, when the strike was in progress, the receipts were only \$2,500,000 pounds was a value of but \$171,311.

For the first time in more than a century, not one New Bedford whaling vessel is at sea. The whaling schooner Arthur V. Woodruff, Capt. John Edwards, the last of a dozen whalers, left on the Atlantic ocean, has just docked with a cargo valued at \$33,000. The Woodruff returns from a year's cruise and carries 800 barrels of sperm oil and four pounds of ambergris.

A steamship line between Boston and the far East, will be inaugurated next month when the American freighter Lake Paul leaves for Kobe and Manila via the Panama canal, with call at Honolulu for bunker coal. The ship was built at Superior, Wis. A full cargo awaits the Lake Paul and other sailings will follow if the enterprise has support of New England shippers.

Joseph A. Courty of Boston conferred with officials of the navy department on the lease of the state dry dock in Boston. The navy department has laid aside \$1,000,000 for the leasing of the dock, but the matter is being held up pending completion of its construction. Mr. Courty urged the department to use its good offices to hasten this construction, and also asked members of Congress to cooperate.

"Willie" A. Andrews, champion of Springfield's service men in doughnut eating, appeared in police court on the charge of larceny of a bicycle. He pleaded guilty and was fined \$20, but not having the wherewithal to pay this sum will spend the time eating doughnuts and mending umbrellas in the York street jail. Andrews served in the army during the war, but since his discharge, he says, things have not broken very well for him.

German Wallace Lester, an officer in the United States army, residing in Boston, has petitioned the Suffolk probate court for leave to change his name to Graham Wallace Lester. His reasons for desiring the change are three: "The name 'German' always has been distasteful because of its quaintness, it being the name of a race and not the common name of a male person; my family avoids the use of the name; if I should have a male heir, I should want him to bear my own name. I ask this change in order that it may be possible to give it to him without perpetuating a name so distasteful."

John Juditis, taken before Judge Avery in Quincy, Mass., on a charge of being a tramp, explained in answer to questions that he had served in machine gun battalion 338 and was gassed and shell shocked during battle in the Argonne forest. His discharge papers were found to be perfect. The court sent for a representative of the Red Cross and arranged for him to be sent to Juditis in his home in Waterbury, Conn., where he will receive proper care.

Happiness in Appreciation.

Happiness comes not from the power of possession, but from the power of appreciation. Above most other things it is wise to cultivate the powers of appreciation. The greater the number of steps on an organ the greater its possibilities as an instrument of music.—H. W. Spencer.

Ida heard her aunt speak of the "C" chickens that were following a boy as a hawk. A new neighbor moved next door to Ida with five chickens. She then, following their lead, set out the hawk yard and the hawk for the first time following her.

ANTI-SUFFRAGE FALL SHORT.

The anti-suffragists of Massachusetts have fallen 2000 short of the 15,000 signatures required to put the question of popular ratification by Massachusetts of the suffrage amendment to the federal constitution on the ballot in Massachusetts next fall. The time for the filing of petitions expired several days ago. The opponents of ratification were delayed somewhat by a ruling by Atty-Gen. Atwell that the secretary of state was not obliged to supply blanks for petition signatures. He held that the action of ratification by the Legislature was not the adoption of a law, but merely of a resolve and that the language of the initiative and referendum amendment in the state constitution did not apply to a resolve. The petitioners then went to the supreme court for an application for a writ of mandamus to compel the secretary to issue the papers. Because of the short time between then and the date for the election, a friendly agreement was reached, providing that the papers should be issued, but without prejudice regarding a later decision of the court. Even if the court should later decide in favor of the petitioners, their cause seems hopeless, inasmuch as they have failed to obtain the requisite number of signatures for their petition that the matter of ratification be referred to the voters.

Large Infant Mortality.

Three hundred and twenty-two babies under one year of age died in Manchester last year. And the tragic thing about the situation is that many of these little ones could have been saved had they been properly cared for. The authorities agree that half of the deaths of young children are easily preventable.

State Legion Increasing.

Orville E. Cady of Keene, state commander of the American Legion in New Hampshire, told the members of James E. Coffey post, at the membership rally in city hall Nashua, that the New Hampshire membership had reached 5,000, out of their approximately 9,000 available voters. He stated that new posts were being formed daily.

"Flu prophylaxis day" will be observed on Oct. 9, in accordance with a proclamation issued yesterday by Gov. Coughlin of Manchester. The Governor urges the day be observed in a "practical and useful way by special attention to the safety of all the equipment used for the generation of heat, all the accumulation of waste and all other opportunities for contamination, in order that everything may be done to lessen the fire hazard."

Twenty-five members of the Massachusetts Legislature were candidates for re-nomination were defeated in the recent primaries. Of these men,

WILSON RETURNS WORN AND SHAKEN

Is Able to Walk From Train to Motor Car, but Plainly Shows Weakness.

SECLUDED AT WHITE HOUSE.

Forbidden to Receive Political Callers and Especially to Discuss the Treaty Struggle—Margaret Wilson Greets Father.

Washington.—President Wilson returned to Washington and walked unsupported through the station to his automobile and went immediately to the White House, where the doors were closed to all visitors except members of his family. Later he was taken for a brief motor ride.

Mr. Wilson's general condition appeared to be somewhat improved. Admiral Grayson, after visiting the President, issued this bulletin:

"The President has had a fairly comfortable day. He had a short motor ride this afternoon." CHAYSON.

Admiral Grayson will endeavor to keep the President in seclusion for many days to come and has suggested that he might demand that Mr. Wilson leave Washington if it is found impossible to obtain for him here a period of complete rest.

The President experienced an uncomfortable night on the way from Pittsburgh to Washington. On the train Dr. Grayson issued this bulletin: "The President had a poor night's rest, but he is doing as well as could be expected in the circumstances."

When the President stepped from the special train his face was drawn and there were other evidences of his extreme nervous condition. The first to greet the President was his daughter, Miss Margaret Wilson, who came running down the train when the special pulled in.

As soon as the train arrived the President got off and passed through the station with Mrs. Wilson, his daughter, Admiral Grayson and the bodyguard of secret service men. A crowd of perhaps 1,000 men and women had collected in the station, all anxious to see how the President would look in view of the reports which had been sent out from the train. Cheering was started when the President appeared, and he raised his hat several times in response. There was a group of wounded soldiers on a bench in the Red Cross canteen, and when they applauded him the President smiled and nodded.

Word had gone out that no one should attempt to arrange for an engagement with the President or bring to his attention in any manner whatsoever the question of the contest over the peace treaty or other problems which are holding the stage.

This order, issued by Admiral Grayson, extended even to Senator Hitchcock, leader of the administration forces in the senate.

It is Dr. Grayson's intention, if he can enforce the schedule, to insist that the President shall not receive any of the Democratic senators or discuss with any one the treaty situation in the senate until he is satisfied that Mr. Wilson has made a very material gain in strength. It is probable that Admiral Grayson will call other physicians in consultation and that a definite decision then will be made as to whether the President will be permitted to remain in Washington.

Admiral Grayson is satisfied that the President is not suffering from any organic trouble. But the nervous exhaustion had reached a point where the President found it exceedingly difficult to control himself at times, and it was obvious that further effort on his part to keep actively in the fight might bring about serious complications.

Of chief concern to those who are watching the President's health is his evident disinclination to give up participation in the treaty contest and to consider a situation where he would not be able to take an active part in the conference between labor and capital.

FOREST FIRES MELT TRACKS.

Passengers Cross Canyon as Flames Roar Above.

Vancouver, B. C.—Forest fires which raged along the line of the Pacific Great Eastern Railway above Squamish were so intense that steel rails were melted. A train with forty-two passengers was held up for two days by the fire which swept through the Unekamus Valley. The passengers crossed the river on a temporary footbridge at the bottom of the canyon, while the flames raged above.

HOOVER RETURNS \$85,000,000.

Securities to Meet Food Aid Given to Europe.

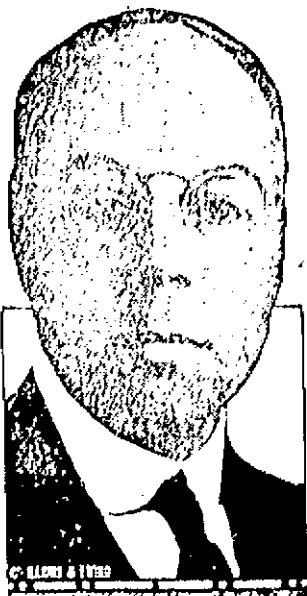
San Francisco.—Herbert C. Hoover revealed to a letter to a newspaper here, that he had obtained between \$75,000,000 and \$100,000,000 worth of foreign obligations in return for the food relief sent to Europe through the American Relief Commission, which he would transmit to the United States Treasury in part liquidation of the \$100,000,000 voted for relief purposes.

The Proof.

"A woman can never come to the point."
"How can you prove such an assertion?"
"Prove it yourself; just watch her try to sharpen a lead pencil."

PHILIP B. KENNEDY.

Director of Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.



Philip B. Kennedy of New York, formerly commercial attaché at London, has been appointed director of the bureau of foreign and domestic commerce, department of commerce, succeeding Burwell S. Cutler.

VOLUNTEERS FIGHT BRITISH R. R. STRIKERS

Situation Vastly Improved, With Material Increase in Number of Trains.

London.—All the odds at the present writing are calculated in favor of the early and signal defeat of the strike so precipitately sprung upon the community by the National Union of Railway Men's Executive.

The public has little taste, in this great emergency, for the recriminations and repudiations which have followed the negotiations between Premier Lloyd George and Sir Eric Geddes for the government and F. H. Thomas for the strikers. The central fact is recognized to be that the railway men declared a strike against the community, which they threatened with starvation. There is widespread determination to resist the dictates of a minority, and other unions resent what they regard as the selfish action of the railway men.

Volunteers are running trains on the London tubes and the underground, and it is expected that the volunteers will soon gain sufficient experience to make partial service safe.

Most of the main railroad lines are getting a few trains through, and the Great Western officials assert that their service is almost normal. Twelve trains each way are run between London and Brighton.

The government measures are being assisted in a remarkable degree by private enterprise and individual effort. Every method of conveyance that can be adapted to the public need is being put into use, from airplanes to cater-mongers' donkey carts. Incidentally, more horse-drawn traffic has been seen in London streets since the strike began than has been in evidence for years.

The mails are being sent all over the country by airplanes, and those companies which were formed to develop the commercial possibilities of aviation are getting an unexpectedly early opportunity of putting their theories to a practical test. Long distance passenger motor services are being organized, and already a goodly number of South Coast holiday makers have returned to their homes and places of business by this means.

PITH OF THE VICTORY NEWS

Senate Democrats decide on "all or nothing" policy in regard to treaty ratification, 40 senators being pledged to vote against the Lodge resolution of ratification with reservations. In the matter of former German ships concerning which there is a dispute between this country and Great Britain the Shipping Board has taken a decided stand, and the question will become one for diplomatic negotiations.

Supreme Council sent a note to Germany demanding immediate evacuation of the Baltic region at a risk of reprisals.

Italian deputies engage in a free fight and riot in the chamber during a heated debate on the Fiume policy. The Council of Five decided to re-establish in full force the blockade against Soviet Russia.

Australian house of representatives approved proposed amendment for future control of former German islands in the Pacific; those south of the equator would go to Australia and those north to Japan.

Thousands of Greek refugees in Thrace signed an address to President Wilson asking him to support a union of Thrace and Greece.

Perhaps Carpenters Struck.

The Victoria tower of the houses of parliament at Westminster, took some twenty years to build. From base to summit the tower contains 130 spacious rooms—each fireproof and packed with state papers, the records of centuries of English history.

MRS. WILLIAM T. BLACK.

Argues Ably Against Bolshevism and Internationalism.



Mrs. William T. Black, one of the ablest members of the National Security League's flying squadrons, has just returned to New York after organizing a flying squadron in Minneapolis. She is brilliant in debate and shatters the arguments of bolshevists and internationalists on the ground of their menace to the home.

AMERICAN SAILORS BLOCK ITALIAN MOVE

Seamen From Cruiser Olympia Land and Recover Dalmatian Port, Admiral Reports.

Washington.—Official information concerning the participation of armed forces of the United States in the Dalmatian situation was furnished to the public for the first time. It contained press dispatches telling of the landing of an American naval party at Trian, the Dalmatian town captured by Italians, and the policing of the place by Americans after the Italians withdrew.

Trian is in the zone which the Supreme Council of the Paris Peace Conference assigned to the United States for the preservation of order and neutrality pending the Council's decision of the Fiume question, which involves disposition of the Dalmatian coast.

The information made public was a summary of or extract from a cable report sent by Rear Admiral Harry S. Knapp, who succeeded Admiral William S. Sims in command of the American naval forces in European waters. Admiral Knapp's message was based on a report from Rear Admiral Philip Andrews, commanding the United States naval force on the Dalmatian coast.

The cable message from Admiral Knapp, as furnished to the press by Secretary Daniels, read:

"On September 23 a number of Italians surprised and captured Trian, a Dalmatian port in the zone assigned by the Supreme Council to be policed by the Americans. A small landing force from the U. S. S. Olympia succeeded in recovering the town and preserving order there without bloodshed. Serbians were persuaded by Admiral Andrews from taking action."

Rear Admiral Andrews, in reporting the landing, said he acted on instructions from the Supreme Council at Paris, received after he had reported that a force of Italians, apparently revolutionists, had occupied the city on the morning of Sept. 23. His message did not say whether the Americans still occupied the town, but press dispatches from Copenhagen and Paris have said that the Americans withdrew, after turning over the town to the Yugoslav forces.

WORLD NEWS IN CONDENSED FORM

ATLANTIC CITY.—This resort will have an ocean front garden four blocks long, costing about \$20,000,000, through a combination of the Ritz-Carlton and Linnard Hotel systems, which will double the capacity of the Ambassador and build a new Ritz-Carlton Hotel at the resort.

ST. LOUIS.—Raymond R. Frezler, addressing the American Bankers' Association, urges the members to loan money for building homes as a check upon radicalism.

PRINCETON, N. J.—Cardinal Merceur received the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws from Princeton.

PITTSBURGH.—The steel strike at Pittsburgh came again to a deadlock after drives by both sides each claiming gains. The walkout at the Bethlehem Steel Company's plants apparently was a failure. The stampede of strikers back to the mills predicted by steel officials failed to materialize. The Western situation remained unchanged.

WASHINGTON.—President Wilson's illness has forced him to postpone the visit of King Albert and Queen Elizabeth of the Belgians, and to cancel all other engagements. It will be long before he can receive any visitors.

The Horse in Scripture.

Sacred story has not forgotten the horse. There we are told of the "pale horse whose name is Death," the horse to whose "strength" we are not to "trust," the "horsemen and chariots" of Pharaoh, with thousands of others too numerous to mention. In the pages of the Scriptures alone the horse occupies a goodly place.

MOB HANG NEGRO AND BURN JAIL.

Assailant of White Girl Is Strung Up and Shot to Death in Heart of Omaha.

TRY TO LYNCH THE MAYOR.

Women Join in Violence Which Comes as Protest at Crimes and Terror—Men by Blacks—Stores Looted of Arms and Soldier Is Slain.

Omaha, Neb.—As a climax to a day of rioting here in the heart of the city, during which one man was slain, a score wounded, hundreds of shops looted and the County Court House burned in protest against recent crimes by negroes, William Brown, a negro jailer held for an attack on a white girl, was lynched as he was trying to escape from the burning structure. The mob which numbered thousands, both men and women, hanged the negro to an electric pole, and as his body was lighted by the flames from the burning building, riddled it with bullets.

While the greater part of the mob was surrounding the court house, Mayor E. P. Smith mounted a box and appealed to the rioters to disperse. He was seized, badly beaten and his neck actually was put in a noose before he could be rescued. Removed to a hospital, he remained unconscious until midnight from his injuries.

Two thousand troops, held in readiness earlier in the night at Fort Omaha and Crook, started for the city on special cars to restore order, permission having been given for the movement by Secretary of War Baker in Washington.

The court house, a new \$1,500,000 structure, houses also the county jail on its top floor, beneath which is the Sheriff's office. During the afternoon the mob started to form, looting policemen, negroes and the city officials who conducted them. It broke into sporting goods stores and looted them of revolvers, shotguns and ammunition.

When streams of water were turned on the mob fastidies began from a dozen different points in the four crowded blocks surrounding the court house. Traffic was stopped, windows smashed by the hundred, and soon fires were started in the court house, which had previously been barricaded against the mob.

It was while the rioters were forcing their way into the building that the first fatality came, one of the men being shot dead and others seriously wounded. Two negro policemen sent to maintain order were beaten almost to death, women being in the throngs that manhandled them.

Fire hose run to the blazing court house was cut again and again, and the flames gradually progressed to the jail floor, where 100 prisoners were hemmed in by the flames.

Brown, the negro who was lynched, was in jail, charged with attacking Agnes Soback, a young white girl. He had been positively identified by Miss Soback, as well as by her effort, a cripple, when the assault occurred.

For weeks the riot had been brewing. In six weeks more than twenty cases of attacks by negroes have occurred. Several murders have been perpetrated and hold-ups by negro criminals have been nightly occurrences. The courts sentenced one negro, accused of attempted assault, to thirty days in jail. Three days after he was released he was before the same judge for a similar offense and was sentenced to sixty days in jail.

SEE DRY BAN OFF IN WEEK.

New York Liquor Dealers, Cheerful, Prepared for Rush.

New York.—Demobilization will be proclaimed by President Wilson and the wartime ban on intoxicants will be lifted in a very few days, New York liquor dealers have been informed. It was said here.

Large quantities of whiskey are arriving daily at the bonded warehouses and distillers, wholesalers, cafes and hotels, acting on this advice, are preparing for a huge business.

PIMPLES ON FACE CUTICURA HEALS

Formed Blackheads. Scaled Over. Burned and Itched.

"I had pimples on my face and they afterwards took the form of blackheads. They were hard, large and red, and they scaled over. They were in blotches and burned when I perspired, and they also itched. They caused disfigurement."

"This trouble lasted about one year before I used Cuticura Soap and Ointment. In three weeks I got relief, and three cakes of Cuticura Soap and two boxes of Cuticura Ointment healed me." (Signed) Jos. Jurvich, 14 Beatty St., New Britain, Conn., Aug. 14, 1918.

Cuticura Toilet Trio

Consisting of Soap, Ointment and Talcum, promotes and maintains skin purity, skin comfort and skin health often when all else fails. The Soap to cleanse and purify, the Ointment to soothe and heal, the Talcum to powder and perfume. Then why not make these gentle, fragrant super-emollients your every-day toilet preparations?

Sold everywhere at 25¢ each. Beware of cheap imitations. Cuticura Soap and Ointment are made by the Cuticura Toilet Trio Co., New York, N. Y.

THE SAVINGS BANK OF NEWPORT

NEWPORT, R. I.

OCT. 18, 1919

Deposits made on or before above date begin to draw interest on that date.

G. P. TAYLOR, Treas.

The "Coal" Economist

If there were no other things to recommend it, the fact that "you couldn't if you would" burn as much coal in a Crawford as you'd have to in any other range, ought to make it easy to select the new Range.

The old range is played out, done the best of service in years past, is true; but it is just done for. Burns up the coal faster than you can shovel it, almost and coal is money these days.

The Crawford Range went to the top when it put in its single sliding damper, patented, and has stayed there ever since. No range like it—no range near so good.

TITUS'

The store of money saving merchandise

225-229 Thames St., Newport, R. I.

THE RELIABILITY OF A BANK ACCOUNT

with the Industrial Trust Company is a well established fact—it assures safety for deposits and a fair rate of interest. Decide now to open an account with us.

4 Per Cent Interest Paid on Participation Accounts.

THE INDUSTRIAL TRUST COMPANY

(OFFICE WITH NEWPORT TRUST COMPANY)

EVERY ARTICLE SOLD IS MADE ON THE PREMISES

SIMON KOSCHNY'S SONS

Manufacturing Confectioners

232 Thames Street

[Branch, 167 Broadway

NEWPORT, R. I.

CHOCOLATES A SPECIALTY MARZIPAN CONFECTION

All Chocolate Goods are made of Walter Baker Chocolate Covering

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC CAKES A SPECIALTY
INDIVIDUAL ICES AND SHERBETS

All Orders
Promptly
Attended to

CHOICE CANDIES MADE DAILY
TELEPHONE CONNECTION

All Goods
are Pure
Absolutely

Electric Household Labor Saving Electrical Devices

The WASHING MACHINE
The VACUUM CLEANER
The FLAT-IRON
The TOASTER and GRILL

Let us place one or more of these appliances in your home on trial

BAY STATE STREET RAILWAY CO.

ILLUMINATING DEPARTMENT
Phone 27 449 Thames St



FALL SHOES

The New Shoe Styles for the present season for men and women are now here
Complete lines of SCHOOL SHOES for Children

SPECIAL: Men's heavy grain leather work shoes, black or tan
\$4.00 per pair

The T. Munford Seabury Co.
24 Thames Street.

Tel. 157

"STRAIGHT-FROM-THE-SHOULDER RELIGION"

Enjoyed by Doughboys Says Returned Pastor

Boston—Proof conclusive that the doughboy thoroughly enjoys straight-from-the-shoulder religion was the trend of a statement just made by Dr. Albert S. Hawkes, pastor of the Worcester, Mass., Congregational church, just returned from France.

Dr. Hawkes' assertion is based on the fact that the nine Y. M. C. A. huts in Camp Fontaineau, Brest, each with a capacity ranging from 1,250 to 2,000, are crowded to the doors on Sundays during the religious services.

"I have seen these buildings so packed," he said, "that men sat in the rafters, windows—any place they could secure standing or seating room. In fact they even crowded on the platforms."

Dr. Hawkes was director of all musical programs connected with religious services conducted by the Y. M. C. A. at the big camp. When he began the work of organization there were only two pianists and song leader. In two months he had increased this staff to thirty accomplished musicians, soloists and song leaders, this number increasing with the demand.

In the huge auditorium with a seating capacity alone of three thousand, he declared that he has seen men, who remained after the mass-singing to hear the lecture, leave when the "movies" began. The singing was invariably met with unbounded enthusiasm.

"It was wonderful. An inspiration! Imagine, if you can, more than three thousand full-toned, healthy, male voices ringing with the notes of a famous anthem. They sang like they fought—with every ounce of energy their American souls possessed."

"Popular songs started the program, the words flashed on the screen. The singing service ended with hymns."

"The finest speakers obtainable in France were next introduced. After a short, snappy talk soldiers were given opportunity to consult them. Hundreds of men have availed themselves of this opportunity—the last one afforded while in military service."

Speaking of the distribution of religious literature by the "Y," Dr. Hawkes said:

"Pretty good evidence that they were understood and appreciated was demonstrated by the fact that in barracks and tents, religious publications were always found neatly arranged with other soldier effects. They were never thrown around or destroyed as were newspapers, booklets, etc., after they had been read."

He believes that this type of welfare work, about which little is known or understood, is the most remarkable and thorough of any of the multifarious ways in which the "Y" served the A. E. F. The soldier loves to sing when proper facilities and good leaders are afforded, and he appreciates good speakers or religious topics.

"The significance of our work was two fold," explained the pastor. "First, it brought the Christian gospel before the soldier in a practical, human fashion. Secondly it showed him at the close of his military career, that Y. M. C. A. stood for something else besides cantenaes, recreational and the various other activities to which he was accustomed at the front."

FIVE MILLION BOOKS DISTRIBUTED BY "Y" DURING WAR.

While Free Magazines Averaged 300,000 Monthly.

Paris—(By Mail)—It is true that armies travel on their stomachs, then the American Expeditionary Forces included literature in their diets. The Y. M. C. A. distributed more than 5,000,000 bound volumes throughout the American units abroad during the months of the war. For a number of months more than 300,000 magazines were distributed monthly without cost to the soldier, but at an expense of \$30,000 per month.

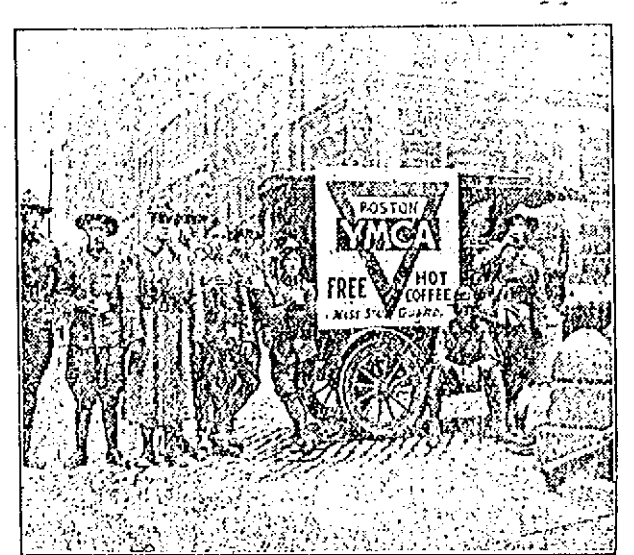
More than 28,000,000 copies were distributed during the period of the war at a monthly cost of \$35,000. Ninety per cent of these were given away. More than 1,000,000 volumes of text books were printed or bought by the association for educational work, all of them eventually being taken over by the Army along the Y. M. C. A. educational work. A million and a half copies of "Popular Songs of the A. E. F." a 96 page song book, were printed by the "Y" and distributed free of charge to the doughboys, while 633,000 other volumes of musical works and sheet works were given away. There was also free distribution of more than 2,000,000 pieces of religious literature.

Before the American Library Association arrived in France to carry on its enormous work the task of furnishing all literature fell upon the "Y," and at times because of difficulties attendant on shipping the association was forced to advertise in Paris papers for gifts of reading matter printed in English in order to be able to carry on its work.

Wanted the Odd One.

Julia was watching her mother pack her father's lunch and kept teasing for a piece of bread and butter. Mother was in a great hurry and told her to run and play. She didn't have time to wait on her. So Julia counted the slices of bread on the table—there were five—and said: "Mother, give me this one without any partner."

"Y" Serves State Guardsmen in Strike Crisis



Thousands of cups of steaming coffee are being distributed on the streets of Boston to the members of the Massachusetts State Guard serving in the strike crisis by the Boston Y. M. C. A. from a specially equipped motor truck manned by four war work secretaries in charge of C. H. Ellsworth, who served overseas with the Y and is now in charge of the war service work at the Boston Association, which has thrown its best efforts since the strike into welfare and entertainment channels for the guardsmen.

Starting at South Station, where a large unit of the guard has its headquarters, the "Y" truck driven by Robert P. Jackson of the Boston district, and loaded with ten-gallon containers and paraffin cups, made a tour of the business district, traveling in a wide circle that gradually took in the whole section being patrolled by the State Guard.

The volunteer policemen were not overlooked, nor the regular men who remained on duty, for while the truck bore signs reading, "Free Hot Coffee, Massachusetts State Guard, Boston Y. M. C. A.," the secretaries left no worker unserved where it was possible to take care of them.

The Boston Y. M. C. A. has also thrown open its doors to the Guardsmen, and placed the entire equipment of the Huntington Avenue building at their disposal, which includes the free use of shower baths, bowling alleys, pool tables, gymnasium, etc.

The Association is distributing free thousands of packages of cigarettes, chewing gum, chocolate, candy, at the various armories, as well as furnishing writing paper, envelopes, ink, games and puzzles. A stellar service is being rendered guardsmen by the Cambridge Y. M. C. A. General Secretary, Carroll L. Chase, having turned the resources of the Cambridge Association into welfare channels and established service units at the Cambridge Armory and other points. Entertainments are also given nightly at all Armories and Barracks.

PRAISE TROOP TRAIN SERVICE

"Y" is Thanked For Its Care of Soldiers.

Boston—Expressing the warmest appreciation of all "Y" activities at Camp Devens, Ayer, Mass., General H. P. McCain, commanding officer at the New England Cantonment has recently forwarded to Washington a report commending the Y. M. C. A. Troop Train Service, a part of which was made public here today, and reads as follows:

"In forwarding the above communication, the commanding General, Camp Devens, desires to express his appreciation of the splendid work done at this cantonment by the Y. M. C. A. Their co-operation has been of great value, not only in the manner indicated above, but in all the activities of the personnel of this cantonment."

The report was signed by H. P. McCain, Major General, U. S. A., Commanding, Ch.: George L. Byrrode, Col., Infantry, U. S. A., Executive Officer; E. L. Munson, Col., General Staff, Chief Moral Branch.

The "Y" service on troop trains that occasioned the commendation as reported for the month of June shows that Red Triangle secretaries from Devens accompanied and served 63 trains carrying troops to home camps in all parts of the United States during the month, 36,937 doughboys being cared for in that period at a cost of \$7,354.79; which included the distribution of free writing paper, envelopes, postal cards, candy, gum, cigarettes and magazines and newspapers.

"Y" secretaries have furnished this service as a part of their regular duty in the Northeastern Department since the beginning of the war and will continue it until demobilization is complete and the last boy has been sent home.

Up to the time he resigned as Camp General Secretary of Devens to be executive secretary of the Northeastern Department, National War Work Council, succeeding Edward W. Hearne, Arthur E. Hoffmire was in general charge of troop train service in and out of Devens. It is now ably directed by C. W. Stetson, the present camp general secretary, assisted by George F. Harvey and W. F. Slade.

"Y" INDISPENSABLE

Says Dr. Van Allen Noted Episcopalian.

"The 'Y' is indispensable; I really don't know what the soldiers would do without it," says Dr. Van Allen, rector of the Church of the Advent, Boston, who went overseas recently and is making a tour of the A. E. F. "Whatever criticism it may have deserved earlier in the war, its work is so far reaching today and so thoroughly well done on the whole, that it has earned the gratitude of every man who has entered a 'Y' hut. On their vastly narrower fronts, the Jewish Welfare Board, the K. of C. and the Salvation Army have all deserved well of the country; but, of they were quipped and unfitted, the 'Y' would still far surpass them."

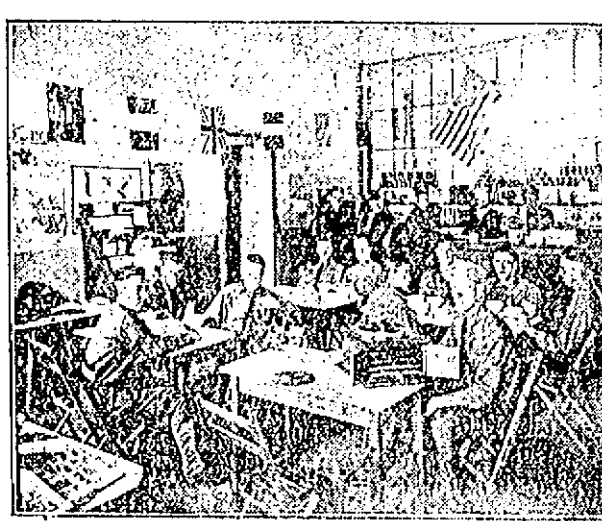
"In Paris, for example, there were hotels for officers and for men, cantenae, recreation gardens, offices of information, clubs, the great Palais de Glace as a continuous performance recreation center, reading-rooms, free daily excursions around the city, in motors and in boats, with intelligent guidance, and a score of other agencies. I am glad to report that the general feeling of the boys seems really appreciative. My uniform hid my clerical character completely, but I was continually hailed by friendly voices, 'Hey, Brother,' with requests for advice or direction, personal confidences, appeals for a chat about things in general; and I discovered that every 'doughboy' took it as a matter of course (as indeed it is) that he might confidently make such appeals to any man in that uniform."

"The older officers and many of the younger ones are as friendly; though there are a few boudiers whose shoulder-straps have intoxicated them and who are quite as objectionable to us as to the privates."

WOMEN WORKERS DECORATED

The French government through its representative, Captain Adrien de Pachmann, has just bestowed three Croix de Guerre on women workers of the Y. M. C. A. for courageous action under fire on the French front during the war.

French Barracks Now "Y" Canteen



Before America's arrival in France this room had been used by French troops as a barracks. It is now a Y. M. C. A. canteen for our boys.

NEW BEDFORD PASTOR AS SOLDIERS' GUIDE

New England Man Shows Doughboys Wonders of Versailles

Paris—"I expected this trip to Versailles to refresh my memory on French history," remarked the Medical Corps major, "but I'd forgotten it would bring to mind a lot of American history, too."

"Yes," agreed the lieutenant with "AO" on his shoulder, "A trip like this refreshes a fellow's memory on a lot of historical facts he never knew before."

They were two of a party of 140 officers of the United States Army and Navy who were taking the Y. M. C. A. sightseeing trip to Versailles, the most popular of all the sightseeing trips in Paris.

Every day except Mondays the Y. M. C. A. charters two special trains on which it takes an average of 800 enlisted men and from 100 to 150 officers to the beautiful palace, which cost Louis XIV so much that the grumbling started among the people which culminated in the guillotining of Louis XIV. And fully ninety per cent of those men are surprised at the things of especial interest to Americans which they find in that palace of kings.

William B. Geoghegan, pastor of the First Congregational Society of New Bedford, Mass., the mentor of the twelve Y. M. C. A. guides who every day conduct these parties through Versailles, has written a lecture which largely is responsible for the interest the Americans take in the palace. Mr. Geoghegan wrote the lecture for his own use, when only about eighty men a day were visiting Versailles, and he the only guide, but it proved of such unusual interest to the American visitors that it was adopted as the model from the lectures of all the Y. M. C. A. guides there.

It was in Versailles that the treaty that established the independence of the American colonies was signed, and later it was there that Benjamin Franklin and John Jay strengthened the friendship between France and America which has lasted longer than that between any other two great nations of modern times. In the Hall of Battle is a great picture of Washington at Yorktown, and there are, of course, numerous mementoes of Lafayette, though the Lafayette memorial of greatest interest to Americans, the monument erected from a fund contributed by the school children of America, is in the gardens of the Louvre.

These and other historical facts and anecdotes of special interest to Americans Mr. Geoghegan has woven

into a sympathetic and appealing talk which he gives as he leads the men from chamber to chamber.

Mr. Geoghegan's lecture is so informative that French people who can understand often attach themselves to his party instead of following the French guides, all of who are authorities on the historic interest of the palace. A French lieutenant-colonel and three other French officers were in the party yesterday, and they not only listened with much interest but continually nodded approval. In fact, their approval was so pronounced that an "AO" lieutenant said:

"I'll bet this 'Y' man is a French-American."

"Probably," agreed the Medical Corps Major. "He certainly has remarkable knowledge and understanding of France."

Mr. Geoghegan, however, is very much American. His home and his life work have been in Massachusetts, not merely as a minister, but as a battler for public health. It was his work before the state legislature which gave New Bedford, Mass., its tuberculosis hospital which is one of the model institutions of America, and he has given much of his work to similar efforts. He came to France in June 1918, and first served with the Foyer du Soldat on the Toul Front.

When the Americans took over the Toul sector he joined the 89th Division and served with it through all its offensive, going to the front with the first load of supplies when the division started its big push, and establishing a canteen at Beney. Beney was under fire all the time, and men were killed there every day, but Mr. Geoghegan and his associates held on and carried supplies to the men in the pits—they had had no time to dig trenches. Often they worked at night, as they could not have a fire in the day, because of the tell-tale smoke, nullifying its service to the army. Even when ill with the flu, Mr. Geoghegan stuck to his post. A month after the signing of the armistice his physician ordered him to the south of France, but instead he came to Paris and took up the sightseeing work, realizing its service to the army.

"The American soldiers do not come to Paris to dissipate, but to learn all they can of its beauty and historic interest," said Mr. Geoghegan yesterday. "They are kept so busy seeing the sights that most of them have little time, as well as little inclination, to go wrong. The fact that last week more than 46,000 men were served by the various Y. M. C. A. sightseeing trips in Paris is proof of the doughboy's desire to make the most of his brief stay here. America has a right to be proud."

MOST CHIVALROUS ARMY IN HISTORY

Woman "Y" Worker's Lonely Pilgrimage.

Doughboys of the A. E. F. are bringing home with them the finest thing in their lives about their ideal of American womanhood.

An American woman says so; a woman who has traversed France in every kind of conveyance to sing and talk to the boys in every sort of place; a woman who has read burial services over the dead and has sung to boys lying in her arms.

Her name is Mme. Ada Turner Kurtz. She has studied the doughboy to better advantage, perhaps, than any other woman in France, for she was the only woman Y. M. C. A. worker abroad who held a "roying commission," and who went wherever she believed she was needed, from the forests in the South to the war zone in the North and the occupied territory along the Rhine. She was a Y. M. C. A. entertainment and religious "unit" of one—until she became voice teacher to musician-soldiers in the Army of Occupation, with a German officer's apartment for her studio.

The A. E. F. in Mme. Kurtz's opinion was the most chivalrous army in history. They gave to women the highest tribute of respect and consideration. This was their attitude to the women war workers, and if it changed, the woman, not the Y. M. C. A. or the doughboy, was at fault.



MRS. ADA TURNER KURTZ

She tells of her lonely pilgrimage into the forests of the Bordeaux region, to tell the impatient young soldiers of the S. O. S. that their job was vital. She tells of surprising a unit that hadn't seen an American woman for months, deep in a French forest; how they seized her, not her upon a box, scrambled for "stun" and knives and forks and spoons, every man eager to do something for her. And she tells how some of them would reach out and touch her, just to prove that she was real.

More than all else, Mme. Kurtz declares, the doughboy craved the mother-touch of womanhood. They sought it from all the women workers, whatever their age. They wanted a woman with whom they were free to talk, to whom they could take their troubles, and show the pictures they all carried of beloved women at home. The fact that the women war workers could satisfy this craving, Mme. Kurtz says, is proof of how necessary they were to the army.

The singer tells the story of one youth whom she picked up dying and carried to a hospital. As she held him, he opened his eyes and said, "Mother." She told him she was not his mother, but it was all right, he was to go to sleep. Then he said, "Thank God you're a woman." She tells the story of a Scotch boy who thought he was dying. She went to him and asked him what she should sing.

"Sing 'Annie Laurie,'" he said.

And she sang it.

He did not die. Later she had opportunity to ask him why, when he thought he was dying, he asked her to sing that song.

"Don't you know," he answered, "that every man in khaki has an Annie Laurie for whom he would lay him down and die?"

MOVIES IN SIBERIA.

Boston—Although thrilling drama holds first place, in the eyes of Siberians, their demand for educational films and more comedy features is growing, according to R. J. Reitzel, director of the Y. M. C. A. lecture bureau in Vladivostok. The educational film, Director Reitzel advises the "Y" National War Work Council headquarters here, is being popularized among the peasantry and is proving a shortcut to their general enlightenment.

Mr. Reitzel points out that the "Y" shows have done much to displace and counteract the German films with their thread of propaganda. The shows have not been confined to "Y" huts but have been given in city schools, and before groups of workers, at sport and other clubs and before the soldiers and boy scouts. The movement is being still furthered in line with the greater extension work taken up by the "Y" machines having been installed in cities from Vladivostok as far west as Omsk and Tomsk.

Was the "Y" at the Front? This Looks Like It



The Shell hole in this "Y" truck proves that it did its bit carrying supplies to soldiers in the front line.

French Eat Chrysanthemums. The chrysanthemum is served as a salad in French households.

Children Cry FOR FLETCHER'S CASTORIA

The Holy Terror. Lady—They say Father Hooley advanced to the attack with a prayer book in one hand and a bomb in the other.

Returning Soldier—They're always tryin' t' belittle a good man, mum.

Lady—Isn't it true?

Soldier—No, lady; he had bombs in both hands.—The Marine.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children In Use For Over 30 Years Always bears the Signature of J. C. Fletcher

Charles M. Cole, PHARMACIST

302 THAMES STREET
Two Doors North of Post Office
NEWPORT, R. I.

WATER

ALL PERSONS desiring to have water introduced into their residences or places of business should make application to the office, Marlborough Street, near Thames.

Office Hours from 8 a. m. to 3 p. m.
GUY NORMAN, Treasurer.



INFERTILE EGGS KEEP BEST

Fertile Germ in Hot Weather Quickly Becomes Blood Ring, Spoiling Egg for Market.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

Farmers lose millions of dollars annually from bad methods of producing and handling eggs. One-third of this loss is preventable, because it is due to the partial hatching of fertile eggs which have been allowed to become warm enough to begin to incubate.

The rooster makes the egg fertile. The fertile egg makes the blood ring. You can save the money now lost from blood rings by keeping the white bird from your flock after the hatching season is over.

The rooster does not help the hens to lay. He merely fertilizes the germ of the egg. The fertile germ in hot weather quickly becomes a blood ring, which spoils the egg for food and market. Summer heat has the same effect on fertile eggs as the hen or incubator.

After the hatching season cook, sell, or pen your rooster. Your hens not running with a male bird will produce infertile eggs—quality eggs that keep best and market best.

Rules for handling eggs on the farm: Heat is the great enemy of eggs, both fertile and infertile. Farmers are urged to follow these simple rules, which cost nothing but time and thought and will add dollars to the poultry yard returns:

1. Keep the nests clean; provide one nest for every four hens.
2. Gather the eggs twice daily.
3. Keep the eggs in a cool, dry room or cellar.
4. Market the eggs at least twice a week.
5. Sell, kill, or confine all male birds as soon as the hatching season is over.

POULTRY KEEPING PAYS WELL

Community Breeding Association in Virginia Proves Most Profitable Institution.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

A striking example of community breeding accomplishment is furnished by the Barred Plymouth Rock association, Farmville, Va. Organized for



A Well-Selected Flock of Young Hens of Uniform Size, the Kind That Make Excellent Winter Layers.

Poultry improvement in 1915, this association has made such continuous and rapid growth that it has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$1,500, and a manager employed to handle its affairs.

Receipts during the first five months of operation amounted to \$7,500, and recent reports show that members of the association have on hand more than five thousand Barred Plymouth Rock hens and pullets. In the spring of 1918 they sold 1,000 capons on a northern market.

Before the Farmville association was formed poultry keeping in that locality was merely incidental, an unimportant sideline to other farming activities. Today poultry keeping is one of the important industries of that region, and even the casual traveler is impressed with the large numbers of Barred Rocks and turkeys.

WORST WEED ENEMY OF ALFALFA PLANT

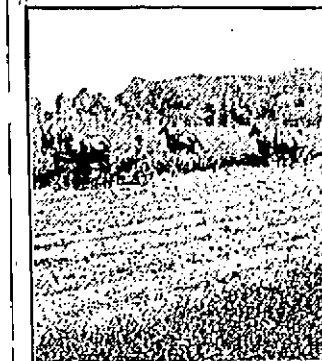
Care Should Be Taken to Prevent Introduction of Dodder.

Grazing Close With Sheep Has Been Recommended as Effective Control Against Noxious Plant—Burn Off Affected Parts.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

Dodder is considered by many as one of the worst weed enemies of alfalfa. The dodder seeds germinate in the ground and the young plants soon attach themselves to the alfalfa seedlings. As soon as the threadlike stem of dodder is attached firmly to the alfalfa plant the stem connecting it with the ground withers away. Thereafter the dodder lives entirely on the alfalfa. Special care should be exercised to avoid introducing it in the alfalfa seed at planting time.

Grazing close with sheep has been recommended as an effective control against dodder. In the East, however, where dodder is most abundant, sheep are not plentiful, and it is not possible for every alfalfa grower to use the grazing plan. Besides, grazing an alfalfa field too closely with sheep often



Protect Alfalfa Fields Against Dodder by Rigid Control Measures.

results in permanent injury to the stand. Some authorities recommend the complete removal of the affected alfalfa plants where the dodder appears only in isolated spots through the field. This practice, however, is only successful in the very early stages of the pest and before it has gained much foothold.

A rapid and efficacious method of stamping out dodder, recommended by specialists of the United States Department of Agriculture, is to watch the alfalfa fields for the initial evidences of dodder, and as soon as signs of the pest appear to sprinkle the infected spots with kerosene, apply the match, and burn off the affected areas. This practice kills out the dodder and, properly applied, does not injure the alfalfa permanently. In burning the doddered portions of the field a blowtorch is useful, but where such a device is not available some readily inflammable material, such as waste or old rags wrapped with wire on the end of a stick and soaked in kerosene, will serve.

CONVERT SUMAC INTO MONEY

Plant May Be Gathered and Sold Profitably to Tanners and Dye Manufacturers.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

Sumac, which grows abundantly in certain sections of the United States, may be gathered and sold profitably to tanners and dye manufacturers, say the specialists of the bureau of chemistry, United States department of agriculture. The price of sumac has increased in recent years, because of the decrease in importations of this plant from Sicily. The American sumac, if properly gathered and cured, is equal to the imported article.

In certain sections of Pennsylvania, Maryland, Virginia and West Virginia good wages can be made, the department of agriculture says, by gathering and selling sumac during July, August and September. Arrangements for the sale of the sumac should be made before it is gathered.

Department Bulletin No. 706, which gives useful information regarding curing and sale of sumac, can be had upon application to the United States department of agriculture, Washington, D. C.

PUREBRED FOWL PREFERRED

Given Same Care and Feed They Will Make Better Profit Than Mongrels Account Uniformity.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

Purebred poultry means uniformity of products. Uniformity of products means increased profits if they are properly marketed. Given the same care and feed, purebred fowls will make a better profit than mongrels.

INJURIOUS WORK OF CROWS

Rob Nests of Many Small Birds Which Are Helpful to Farmer in Destroying Insects.

Most of the small birds are helpful to the farmer in destroying insects and every protection should be afforded them. They have much to contend with, one of their worst enemies being the crow, which robs so many of the nests during the hatching season.

Production of Jade.

Practically all the jade now mined comes from Burma, though New Zealand is a producer of some jade. China takes practically the entire output. In Burma the privilege of mining it has been held by the same Indian or Shan tribe for many generations.

MARIETTA

By MILDRED WHITE.

Caro Dalton fretted, because the kind of French poodle she especially desired was not to be found. Caro's whims were so many and varied that it was fortunate—or unfortunate, as the case may be—that her inherited wealth was not taxed in their fulfillment.

She had tired of the luxurious new car, the sailboat and the city apartment; her much-tried guardian was at his wits' end to please. Yet not to please Caro was to be himself miserable. For David Blair, junior law partner and trusted friend of the girl's departed father, had loved Caro with a deep, unselfish love, from the triumphant epoch of her first long dress and "done-up" hair.

She, unconscious perhaps of this love, had led her devoted slave a merry dance from the time of his instituted guardianship. David was given little anxiety concerning the various admirers who flocked to her train. Caro herself dismissed each promptly in turn. Now, it seemed her overwhelming desire was for some pet upon which to lavish her affection.

"A dog," Caro told her guardian, "is a faithful creature, responding unquestionably to one's moods."

"But why," David asked patiently, "must it necessarily be a white dog, and very small?"

"White, because I shall have to keep it bathed and cared for," Caro answered; "small, so that I may hold it in my lap."

The guardian sighed. Caro's explanations were as unsatisfying as the smile which accompanied them was charming.

"Better wish for a dog of that description," he suggested. "For you to wish is to have—is it not, Caro?" There was a sudden note in the guardian's voice.

"Not always," Caro replied; she looked at him quickly with inscrutable eyes.

But as she drove her car that afternoon beyond her accustomed way, a small dog of exactly the kind she desired, came dashing out across a barren field to bark furiously at her intrusion.

Caro stopped the car, but the little animal continued to bark, until at length it paused breathlessly, to listen to her caressing voice.

"Come," coaxed the girl; "you dear little thing!" And as she sprang down into the road the dog's feathery tail wagged fervently in greeting.

Before her astonished gaze he arose presently, waving his two fore-paws in the air, and executing a solemn dance around her.

"You funny thing," she exclaimed. "You little trick dog!" Before she could forbid the little white creature had leaped into the car, grinning at her in dog fashion from the front seat.

"He's mine," Caro told herself defiantly; "I wished for him." But the guardian failed to rejoice with her, when he learned the discovery.

Though the dog devoted himself jealously to Caro, David Blair insisted upon placing an advertisement in the "Found" column of that evening's paper, and following closely upon its appearance came a pitiful reply.

"The little found dog is my 'Fidget,' " came scrawled in a childish fashion. "He is all I have to love. He acts with me in the circus. Please bring him back to me, Marietta."

And though there was no further direction or address, David and his rebellious ward drove that evening with Fidget between them to the faraway grounds, where the traveling circus pitched its great tent.

The little dog of the loved Marietta was at once recognized by welcoming waltzers.

"She didn't sleep last night," a painted clown said. "Fidget is all the folks Marietta's got now, you see. Her mother didn't live long after her dad was killed in his famous jump last year. The circus had sort of 'doped' Marietta since. Every one likes to see the kid dance with her dog, 'cause it ain't much of an act after all. Marietta," called the clown, "come here, honey." And Marietta came.

A vision of flying golden curls and short ruffled skirts, she flew toward her pet, and had him in her arms. Then tear-filled, the child's blue eyes sought Caro's.

"I'm sorry," she said, "that you can't have Fidget, but—I love him. And I haven't got anything else to love."

The Dalton heiress nodded understandingly; her guardian noted to distress that her eyes were also filled with tears.

Suddenly, impulsively, the girl's arms closed tight about the childish form.

"Dear," said Caro, "do you suppose that you could possibly learn to love me? Would you like to come and live in a big, stone house with a garden; would you like to be—my little sister?"

"Carol!" David Blair expostulated, "think seriously what you are offering."

"I do think," the girl answered quietly. The old twinkle came back to her eyes. "Marietta will be more satisfying than Fidget," she said.

And as he stood looking down upon the two, David Blair's face softened into a great tenderness.

"I am afraid, Caro, that I have never known the real you," he said.

And the girl's eyes again raised to his, reflected their radiant light.

(Copyright, 1919, Western Newspaper Union)

Oldtime Mirrors.

Mirrors were used by Anglo-Saxon women long to their girdles. The same custom prevailed in the time of Elizabeth and James I. They formed the center of many fashions at that period and later. Before glass was invented horn and metal were used.

HUNS MADE A CLEAN SWEEP

What They Couldn't Steal in the French City of Douai They Ruthlessly Destroyed.

My home was in Douai, writes Jean Preux in Everybody's. When I visited the town, soon after the Germans left it, I found it untouched by shell fire. Strange as it may seem, the houses are standing and the roofs are on the houses. But every place has been ransacked; so much so that in my house the only article of furniture left are two stools, one of which is of no value. The other, a light gilt foot-stool in the drawing-room, is smashed. Every other article of furniture has been stolen.

The valueless contents of every drawer were thrown on the floor and soiled. Some valuable paintings by Corot were hanging in one of the rooms. They were carefully selected, the canvas was cut out of the frames in the cleanest possible way and removed by the Germans, whereas a hole was kindly kicked through the others.

This is a precise instance of their methodical thefts. When the people who lived in the house were turned out by the Germans they took away the few papers that were in the safe which was fast to the wall; they left the key on the safe door and the door ajar, as much as to say that there was no need to break it open. On the safe I found a short hatchet, by means of which the door had been smashed. Is this destruction for its own sake? No, this is methodical destruction. The safe would eventually have to be replaced, and very likely by one of German make.

INSCRIBED ON GOLDEN BOOK

Deed of Self-Sacrifice Not Recorded on Earth, but It Will Be Found Elsewhere.

A British sergeant major, in addressing the recruits at a training station, spoke of the soldierly duties that they would be called upon to perform, and concluded by saying:

"Be proud of your regiment. It's your home for the war. So stick to it and stick to your comrades. I never tire of telling recruits a story of two men of our Second battalion in the Dardanelles expedition. A blizzard and a washout swept away a lot of our chaps. The two I am talking about struggled on and found some sort of shelter, and there they sat down to rest. The younger could have got away and come to camp, but he wouldn't leave his pal alone in the storm and darkness and snow."

"The next morning they were found together, asleep for good—frozen stiff. The younger had his arms round his pal. He held a bit of broken biscuit in each hand and there were biscuit crumbs frozen into the mustache of the older man."

"That's the whole story. I don't know what their regimental numbers and names were, but there's a Book where their names are put down all right and forever."—New York Sun.

Snails Operated Plane.

The celebrated French airman, Georges Dornival, has utilized the well-known instinct which scientists have long observed is possessed by snails. For some unknown reason, a snail when placed on an inclined plane crawls toward the highest part.

When M. Dornival was informed of this he placed on the upper plane of his Maurice-Farman machine 88 pounds of snails, two-thirds of which were the large, slow snails of Bourgogne, beloved by epicures, the remainder of smaller and more agile variety. After rising to about 1,500 feet he was able to take his hands off the controls for the rest of his two hours' flight. The snails moved in a mass toward the upper part and re-established the equilibrium whenever the machine dipped, either laterally or longitudinally, thus keeping the airplane in perfect line of flight.

Hot One for Lawyers.

Here is a hot one on lawyers and a certain sort of sportsman.

An attorney was arrested for violating the game laws—catching 10 fish out of season. He pleaded guilty, but when \$30 per fish was the fine imposed he withdrew his plea and got a brother lawyer to defend him. The jury, in spite of the plea of guilty, brought in a verdict finding him guilty of catching one fish only, and fixed the fine at \$10. One of the jurors explained to the angry game warden as follows:

"Yes, we knew he pleaded guilty and admitted catching 10 fish. But the jury, you know, were all of the same mind. He was a lawyer AND a fisherman."

Prohibition in Lithuania.

Prohibition, which grew up overnight in America, has long been an issue in Lithuania, the small Baltic republic that is asking for a self-government. It has long demonstrated its ability to use. Lithuania has a small brewery and a still in almost every home. It has little intoxication. And it has a prohibition society with 172 branches and 29,000 members throughout the country.

Aerial Surveying.

An expedition of six men traveling on motorcycles is engaged in making a survey of a route for an aerial mail line from Sydney, Australia, to London. It is hoped to locate suitable landing places at intervals of 500 miles, making use of many South Pacific islands.

An Objection.

When I was at my cousin's wedding everything was going along very nicely. Just after the minister said 'I do' any one objection to these two being wed? My baby brother cried out 'Da, da.'—Exchange.

THE MAY BASKET

By GENEVA A. ELDREDGE.

Scent of apple blossoms filled Cynthia Smith's living room, a clumsy bee tumbled up and down the outside of the screen door, and now and then a swallow darted across the sunshine, his blue wings glistening. Away down the street sounded the rat-tat of a drum, and Cynthia heard the patter of children's feet running toward the town square. Still she sat tense and upright in the old-fashioned rocking chair, her mouth drawn in a straight hard line, her eyes fixed upon the work in her hands.

The screen door squeaked on its spring and a round-faced, brown-eyed little boy squeezed in, his eyes filled with surprise when he saw her sitting there so stiff, her work in her hands, and he stammered a little as he said: "Wh-why, Aunt Cynthia, ain't you going to meet the train and see the p-parade?"

Soft and quick came her answer: "No, dear, not today."

"But Aunt Cynthia, they ain't goin' to be no more p-parade days, an' I got on my white suit, an' mother thought maybe you'd like to have a little boy what was all spic and span to go wiv you."

And his little face grew wistful and troubled. He had never seen an Aunt Cynthia like this before, so straight and strange.

He meant to know before he left just why she was staying home the day everyone else in town was going down to welcome the boys from France. So he crept up close and whispered: "Is it 'cause Joe ain't comin', auntie?" Tears sprang to her eyes as she gathered the little spic and span boy close.

"Yes, Teddie boy, that's just why auntie isn't going. She can't bear it."

Now that Teddie was sure he felt that he ought to say something to help make auntie happier, so he said as he stroked her face with his fat little hand: "Never mind, auntie; I've got a secret and maybe tonight 'bout dark you'll know it. Maybe right 'fore supper, maybe right after, anyway, don't you come out doors right that time, will you?"

And auntie promised to stay in the house. Then hearing his mother calling he scampered away, leaving Aunt Cynthia alone with her thoughts. Slowly she closed her eyes and in imagination saw the town square filled with people, the train pulling in filled with rejoicing soldiers, the happy greetings, and far and faint she heard the band and the cheering.

The hot tears trickled slowly down her face as she whispered, "And mine reported missing; my boy, who was the pride of my heart!" And then Teddie's happy little face seemed to shine out, and she remembered what a comfort he had been all the weary months, "and now he is coming to hang me a May basket, bless his dear little heart, and I must cheer up for his sake. I think I will plan a little surprise myself."

So she went into her dining room, and set the pretty table, bringing in great bunches of apple blossoms to decorate it with until the room looked like fairyland in the pink and white dress. She frosted little round cakes and made an iced drink for the crystal glasses, and almost before she knew it, twilight came drifting down. The drums had ceased their rat-tat and happy voices called to one another in the street. "It's almost time for Teddie and his secret," she thought as she patted her hair into place. Then she heard steps tiptoeing up the board walk and a child's quick panting breath, and she smiled the old-time glad smile that she used to greet the boy with who was missing tonight when he came to hang May baskets at the very same door.

When two fat fists pounded hard on the screen door she waited only long enough for a small boy to hide before she opened the door, to find a dainty little basket, all fringed and festooned and fairly bursting with candy kisses, settling on the step.

"Why, how surprised I am," she said. "Who could have left this beautiful little basket here? Surely it's a mistake; some little boy must have thought Susie Grimes lived here."

Just then a small boy in white wriggle-d out from behind the snowball bush and called breathlessly, "No, no, Aunt Cynthia, 'tain't no 'stake, it's my secret and some more of it is 'hind the catalpa tree. You come see." But just then a khaki-clad figure sprang out with wide-open arms, and then Teddie's secret was out.

"Oh, Joe," cried Aunt Cynthia as she wept in his arms, "how you must have felt not to find me at the train to meet you."

"That's all right, mother; I don't blame you under the circumstances."

"When Ted told me his secret I thought I'd wait and surprise you."

"Some May basket all around, boy! Say, Ted, it looks like frosted cakes and lemonade in the dining room; let's hurry for mess."

And as mother and son wiped the tears of gladness from their eyes, a little voice shrilled out: "You won't never cry no more on p-parade day, will you, Aunt Cynthia?"

(Copyright, 1919, McClure Newspaper Syndicate.)

No Housework for Them.

"Well, the soldiers learned to sweep, wash and cook."

"Yep, the present crop of brides is going to have a perpetual cinch."

Daily Thought.

Obedience is the key to every door.

—George MacDonald.

Children Cry FOR FLETCHER'S CASTORIA

IN DAINTY COLOR

Little Things That Add So Much to Effectiveness.

Costumes Cannot Be Considered Complete Without Smart Accessories to Set Them Off.

The charm of many frocks is emphasized by the smart accessories that accompany them. Dresses of simple design are stamped exclusive by a novel color, or perhaps a gay girde offers itself for smart trimming. Frocks this season have a clever way of opening over dainty tucked vests and lace waistcoats to show their ruffled faces to the world.

Striking sashes are featured, and there is a bright allied girde that forms a distinctive accompaniment to a white linen frock. It is of corded silk, six inches wide and striped with the richest colors artistically blended. Heavy red of blue silk tassels terminate this stunning sash.

Crisp organdie in delicate or pastel tints lends colorful beauty to many a simple dress. At present there is a vogue for plain white organdie sashes that suggest the quaint charm of the Dutch peasant's costume. These white sashes are usually part of a set consisting of dainty collar and cuffs hem-stitched with a half-inch border. They are unusually effective on checked or striped voile or fine gingham gowns.

A new note might be introduced in an old frock by an organdie sash of contrasting color, such as jade green with a white frock or sea-shell pink organdie expressing exquisite daintiness on a frock of pale red mull.

The sense of being fashionably and tastefully attired comes with wearing an embroidered satin sash on an afternoon gown of soft mulberry georgette. A splash of gay worsted embroidery in a conventional flower design traced itself over the center of the satin sash and crude wooden beads in bright colors weighted the ends.

For the matron with the black net gown there is a heavy jet rope girde that glitters and twinkles delightfully when coiled about the hips.

Wonderfully exquisite are the new sashes that the younger set have adopted for evening and dance wear. The finest of the metal brocade ribbons are traced with gold and silver thread on delicate backgrounds of orchid, lettuce green, peach, apricot, lemon, flesh and sky blue. The broad ribbon is drawn about the waist in a crushed girde and allowed to fall in a graceful panel at the back. Soft silk fringe in a harmonizing tone borders the bottom.

A lace frock or a lovely luffeta or georgette dance frock would be popular at the many social affairs, if favored with one of these exquisitely dainty panel sashes.

USE FOR OLD HAIR RIBBON

When Freshness Is Lost It Can Be Made Serviceable as Covering for Coat Hanger.

When the freshness of the hair ribbon has vanished so that it is quite impossible to make them stand up properly on the child's head, they may be used to good advantage for covering coat hangers of the ordinary wire or wooden variety. The ribbons should be dipped in gasoline, rubbed with clean, soft cloths until perfectly clean, and then pressed with a warm iron on the wrong side. The hangers should be peddled, first, with a soft foundation material, and it will be found that the hair ribbons of usual width will do nicely to cover them. Little sachet bags, attached on baby ribbons, make a dainty finishing touch to the hangers.

CHIC FOR FALL WEAR



Poppy-red suede cloth, with black silk braid on short jacket, with very full pleated V neck line. The hat is of black panne velvet with uncurled ostrich.

A Gentle Reminder.

"I married you against the wishes of my parents."

"Well?"

"And contrary to the advice of my best friends."

"Speak on, woman, but think of the satisfaction it gives every one of them to say 'I told you so!'"—Birmingham Age-Herald.

Historical and Genealogical
Notes and Queries.

NATURAL, OCTOBER 4, 1919

ANSWER

No. 10432. PERRY—Samuel Perry, Jr., as he calls himself, was the son of James and Mary Robinson Perry, born 1772, married Sarah Peckham, daughter of Timothy Peckham, moved to South Windham, Conn., and there raised a family of ten children. Their names were James, Timothy, Samuel, Benjamin, Sarah, Mary, Susannah, Martha, Wanton and Mary.

PORTSMOUTH

(From our regular correspondent)

Miss Dorothy Smith, accompanied by her mother, Mrs. Everett P. Smith, left their home at St. Mary's Rectory on Tuesday to go to Washington, D. C., where Miss Smith will enter a Women's College.

Mrs. Jethro J. Peckham has been spending a week with her uncle Mr. Jarvis Alger, and Mrs. Alger, of Westerly.

Mr. and Mrs. Hammett have removed their household goods from the cottage belonging to Mrs. Rose Spooner and will stay a few weeks with friends in Newport, after which they expect to go to Providence to reside. Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Grinnell of Newport have leased the house vacated by Mr. and Mrs. Hammett and have moved into it.

Mr. Ritchie, who recently moved into the house belonging to Mrs. J. Overton C. Peckham, near the Middletown line, recently sold a valuable sable and white cocker spaniel for \$500.

Mr. Foyd Austin, chief yeoman, son of Mr. and Mrs. John R. Austin of Glen street, has recently received his discharge from the navy. After spending a week in Philadelphia he will return to this town, where he will reside and will be employed by his father in the Newport Paper & Grocery Company's office.

Mr. Albert Levine of this town was recently arrested and found guilty of passing three worthless checks, respectively for \$300, \$50, and \$130, and was sentenced to five months in the Providence County Jail with costs on each charge.

Mr. Abner Tallman was arrested and found guilty of selling intoxicating liquor to two persons at his shop opposite the Portsmouth car barn. This shop was formerly used as a bar-room. Mr. James H. Dunn of Newport offered bail, and he was given the sentence of \$20 and costs and ten days in Newport County Jail for each sale. He appealed the case.

Mrs. Ellsworth Sisson of Providence has been guest of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Freeborn of this town.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles S. Plummer recently received a telegram telling them of the serious illness of their daughter, Mrs. Marshall Corne of Mt. Vernon, N. Y.

Mrs. Berton W. Storrs gave a surprise birthday party in honor of the birthday of Miss Isabelle F. Fish at her home near Freeborn street. Miss Fish was completely surprised and delighted. She received many useful and beautiful gifts. The parlor was decorated with dahlias and the dining room, in which Miss Kate L. Durfee poured tea, was decorated with pink and white cosmos.

Mr. and Mrs. Albert Lawrence, Mr. and Mrs. William Sowle and Miss Lucy Anthony have gone on a motor trip.

Rev. and Mrs. John F. Lowndes of Attleboro have been visiting friends in this town. Rev. Mr. Lowndes was at one time pastor here of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

The Colonel William Barton Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, with a number of guests, attended a special meeting on Saturday at the home of Mrs. D. Frank Hall, on Sprague street and West Main Road. The subject presented was The Americanization Problem and was given by Miss Abbie Kilroy, teacher of the school at the Coal Mines, and formerly a teacher at the Peabody Annex in Middletown. Miss Kilroy specialized upon this subject at the Harvard Summer School and is considered an authority upon it. She also taught a year in the Bowers slums. Miss Eleanor Porter was also one of the speakers.

Rev. and Mrs. Everett P. Smith attended the National-wide Campaign at Grace Church, Providence, recently.

KEEP GRAND DUCHESS.

Luxemburg Also Declines on Customs Union With France.

Luxemburg.—The plebiscite held resulted in a majority in favor of the retention of Grand Duchess Charlotte as ruler and for a customs union with France, not Belgium.

Women voted with the men. It is believed the woman vote was the deciding factor. Those in favor of a republic wanted to eliminate the German dynasty. The power and influence of the Duchess are slight.

ADELINA PATTI PASSES AWAY.

Famous as World's Greatest Singer for Forty Years.

London.—Adelina Patti, "the queen of song," died at her castle in Wales at the age of seventy-six. At the close of a career of fifty years as a prima donna, Miss Patti sang her farewell in America fourteen years ago. Her last days were spent at her beautiful castle, Crayke-Nos, with her third husband, the Baron of Oederstrom, to whom she was married in 1899. Miss Patti left an estate of \$3,000,000.

Daily Thought.

The world knows nothing of its greatest men.—Sir Henry Taylor.

BLOCK ISLAND

(From our regular correspondent)

The Old Harbor village assumed the aspect of a camp for rheumatics and cripples last Monday morning and all during the forenoon the local telephone exchange was kept busy answering queries from the West Siders as to the cause of the squeaking and grinding noises emanating from the harbor.

The ever ready response was to the effect that some one was passing by who had participated in the free for all base ball game held at the K. of C. field Sunday afternoon. Kneel off and loose-limbed limner were in great demand at the Village Drug Store through out the day.

The cause for all this apparent misery was a 12-inning game of ball between two teams representing the Flounder Club and the Prohibition League. Many of the prominent citizens of the island who for two months had sat in at the weekly exhibitions of the National pastime, elected to show their wares to the younger pill heavers and from the general aspect upon the village streets they succeeded even beyond their own fond expectations.

The general assortment of fans who witnessed this red hot game—for such it was—will never forget it. Neither will some of the players. The battle lasted twelve full innings and when the smoke cleared the Flounders had corralled 8 runs to the Prohibitions 7 tallies. From the Press box it looked as good as anything offered on the diamond this summer. Very few errors marred the contest, although some burlesque stunts were in evidence, most notable being when Doc Lockwood staged four dashes for the first cushion after as many successful bunts. Each trip to the initial corner resulted in Doc's losing a most necessary part of his uniform, especially from the spectators' point of view. Many thought he was going out of the game and making a mad dash for the bathing beach.

Gene Stinson and Addison Rose, two more veterans from the Home for the Aged, are on the hospital list as a result of their attempts to foul nature. "Gene" broke his backbone when he connected with one of Shorty McCray's benders for a 2-base hit in the 2nd inning, and Addison Rose broke one leg off at the knee when he unlimbered a mad dash in an attempt to steal second in the fourth inning.

Frank Heide and Earl Dodge both put in an application for a ride in Deacon Sharp's hearse in the early part of the game. Earl lost his right thumb and his breath in the first play of the fracas, while Frank, entering the set-to wearing stilts, complained of several dry joints early in the third round.

A number of players from the regular Block Island Colts participated in the contest, including Deacon Sharp, Gentleman Jimmy Lesley and the famous collegian batteries, Sim Willis and Dickens and McCray and Benson.

Old Sim had the distinction of serving the slants for the winning Flounders, though Shorty McCray and Husky Benson performed equally as well for the grape juice recruits. Final score: Flounder Club 8, Prohibition League 7. Time 2 hrs. 10 min. Umpire Frank Austin.

Weather permitting, a second game will be staged at the same field next Sunday afternoon between Capt. Sam Malool's Speed Kings and Dwight Dunn's Giants. Tickets will be on sale at John Rose's.

George Sheffield, Arlo C. Littlefield and Robert Champlin left Monday with Mr. Champlin's car, bound for the Brockton Fair.

Tuna Season Closes

The Atlantic Tuna Club closed their season last Monday. The largest tuna caught for the season on rod and reel was captured early in the season by A. J. Crandall, weight 57 pounds, while the first of the species to be hooked was taken by Zenas W. Bliss.

The largest bonita was caught by Mr. Bliss, who won the first prize offered by the Club. The second prize was taken by George Kilton. A singular coincidence concerning the above is that in each instance the catches were made in the Gertrude D. piloted by the owner, C. Elmer Dodge, who won fame last June as the Mackeral Ace from New Shoreham.

Funeral of Atmore W. Allen

The funeral services for the late Atmore Waley Allen were held Monday forenoon at 11 o'clock from the First Baptist Church, Dr. Horace F. Roberts officiating. Mr. Allen was one of the most popular and best liked men in the town and his presence on the dock, his ever cheery smile will be missed by the fishermen both young and old.

Atmore was born on Block Island August 10th 1851, son of Edward C. and Cornelia Allen, and the greater part of his life was devoted to the fishing industry, following which he was very successful. When a young man he married Miss Emma Augusta Ball, by whom he had three daughters and one son, who survive him, as do two brothers; the daughters being Mrs. Lula E. Negus, Mrs. Marjorie E. Negus and Miss Cornelia E. Allen; and one son, Elmer Allen. The brothers are Jerry B. Allen and Charles E. Allen.

Mr. Allen was a member of the American Mechanics and the Odd Fellows, both Orders turning out and heading the funeral procession from the church to the cemetery. He was also a member of the Free Baptist Church of the West Side. Mr. Allen died Friday, September 26th.

New Society Meets

The Never Sweat Society, an organization whose members do not believe in overexerting their salary hooks, met at the home of Allen Littlefield last Monday evening. After a brief executive session, Mr. Littlefield entertained the members with a humorous illustration of a man going through a window with a bull dog clinging to the stern part of his trousers. Hammett Willis very effectively rendered the slow music for the sketch.

Chap-Suey Supper

A chop suey and salad supper was given by the Manisses Chapter Order of the Eastern Star, Tuesday night in Masonic Hall. The affair was largely patronized and after the supper dancing was enjoyed until midnight.

Brainard Day, Elmer Dodge and Ollie Rose left Tuesday for an auto trip to the Brockton Fair. Mr. Day taking his car along with him.

USE OF TRACTOR
IS NO SINECURE

Offers Problems That Do Not Bother the Farmer Who Uses Horse-Drawn Implements.

ELIMINATE WASTE OF TIME

Necessary to Lay Out Fields So That High-Class Job Can Be Done—Short Turns Are Awkward—Advantages Summarized.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

Plowing with tractors presents some problems that never bother the man who uses horse-drawn implements. It is necessary to lay out fields so that a high-class job of plowing can be done over the entire area with the minimum use of a horse-drawn plow in starting and finishing the work. The method in general use is divided into two classes—those in which the plows are elevated and no plowing is done across the ends, and those in which the plows are left in the ground continuously. In most cases better plowing can be done when the plows are idle across the ends of the fields, and for this reason the methods of this class are more popular, but many farmers prefer the other methods, as they eliminate waste of time and labor.

Plowmen using tractors wish to reduce to a minimum the time spent in running with plows out of the ground. While it is necessary to do some traveling while the plows are idle, care should be taken not to do too much of it, as it reduces the number of acres which can be plowed in a day, making the tractor that much less efficient. Short turns, however, are awkward for most tractors, and where such turns are necessary the operator often has more or less difficulty in getting the outfit in the correct position for starting into the new furrow at the right point. Some tractors turn more easily in one direction than others, and this should be taken into consideration in laying out the fields.

Advantages Summarized. The advantages of plowing by the methods in which the plows are idle across the ends of the fields are that the short, awkward turns are eliminated, except in some cases at the beginning and ends of the lands, and usually less space will be left at the corners to be plowed with horses. The advantage of the other methods are that little or no time is lost in traveling with the plows out of the ground, and that ordinarily the number of dead furrows and back furrows will be considerably less.



Plowing With Tractors Presents Problems That Never Trouble Man Who Uses Horse-Drawn Implements.

eling with the plows out of the ground, and that ordinarily the number of dead furrows and back furrows will be considerably less.

In using the first-named methods it is necessary to measure the lands in the center of the field accurately, leaving an equal area on all sides of the field in which to turn the outfit, and which can be plowed last by running the tractor completely around the field several times. If one end of the field is unfenced the outfit can be pulled out into a road or lane, or an adjoining field, for turning. It may be preferable to plow up to the fence on the two sides as the body of the field is being plowed, and leave the headland only across the end of the field which is fenced. The width of the headland will depend largely on the turning radius of the tractor. With easily handled outfits it is not necessary to leave more than 15 or 20 feet.

Careful Plowing Saves Time.

If the field is to be finished up in the best manner, with no irregular, unplowed strips between the land or at the edges, it is essential that care be taken to have the headland of the same width clear around the field, to have the distances measured exactly when starting new lands, and to have the first furrows as nearly straight as possible. A little extra time taken in measuring off the necessary distances and setting plenty of stakes for guidance will nearly always be more than returned in saving time at the finish. If the tractor pulls three or more plows, cutting a total width of three or more feet, some effort should be made to have the width of the headlands an exact multiple of the total width of the plow, so that the last strip across the field will exactly cut out the land or finish it to the fence. This will do away with the necessity of making a trip across the field, probably over the plowed ground, to turn a narrow strip which has been left unplowed.

Aztec Emeralds.

Among the Aztec treasures of Mexico were found many fine emeralds. They were exquisitely cut, and it is from this source that the magnificent emeralds now forming part of the royal collection of Spain are supposed to have been taken.

REPORT
OF THE CONDITION OF THE NEWPORT NATIONAL BANK, at Newport, in the State of Rhode Island, at the close of business, September 12, 1919.

ASSETS	DOLLARS
Loans and discounts	77,991.90
Overdrafts secured and unsecured	161.74
U. S. Bonds deposited to secure circulation (par value)	110,000.00
Owned and unpledged	57,292.88
Total U. S. government securities	167,292.88
Liberty Loan Bonds	
Total Loans securities, etc., other than U. S.	92,975.75
Stocks other than Federal Reserve Bank Stock	1,000.00
Stock of Federal Reserve Bank (50 per cent. subscription)	5,100.00
Value of banking house	14,000.00
Equity in banking house	11,000.00
Lawful reserve with Federal Reserve Bank	53,071.60
Cash in vault and net amounts due from national banks	115,811.48
Exchanges for clearing house redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer and due from U. S. Treasurer	4,824.90
Interest earned but not collected—approximately—on notes and bills receivable not past due	5,500.00
Total	\$719,618.81
Liabilities	Dollars
Capital stock paid in	\$120,000.00
Surplus fund	50,000.00
Undivided profits	17,688.98
Less current expenses, interest and taxes paid	2,464.71
Interest and discount collected or credited, in advance of maturity and not earned (approximate)	2,021.79
Circulating notes outstanding	105,000.00
Certified checks outstanding	3,750.81
Checkers' checks on own bank outstanding	69.79
Individual deposits subject to check	412,894.23
Certificates of deposits due in less than 30 days (other than for money borrowed)	8,800.54
Dividends unpaid	2.40
Total	\$719,618.81
State of Rhode Island, County of Newport, ss. I, Henry C. Stevens, Jr., Cashier of the above named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.	
H. C. STEVENS, JR., Cashier.	
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 24th day of September, 1919.	
PACKER BRAMAN, Notary Public.	
Correct—Attest:	
WILLIAM E. DENNIS, JR., WILLIAM STEVENS, WILLIAM A. SHELMAN, Directors.	

THE
Newport Gas Light Co

offers a limited amount of

COKE for Sale

at the following prices

DELIVERED

36 bu. Prepared Coke \$7.50

36 bu. Common Coke 6.50

(An extra charge of 50 cents shall be made for every 36 bushels carried to bins.)

AT WORKS

Prepared Coke, per bu. .20

Common Coke, per bu. .17

Mackenzie & Winslow

(INCORPORATED)

Dealers in

HAY, STRAW,

GRAIN

POULTRY SUPPLIES

SALT

Agent for H. C. Anthony's

GRASS AND GARDEN SEEDS

Store: 162 BROADWAY Phone 181

Elevator: MARSH ST. Phone 208

Jamestown Agency

ALTON F. COGGESHALL

Narragansett Ave Phone 20208

W. T. WILSON

EYES EXAMINED

GLASSES FITTED

15 YEARS ON MATHEWSON STREET

Third floor

TURK'S HEAD BUILDING

Providence - R. I.

New York, New Haven

& Hartford Railroad.

Time tables showing local and through train service between all stations may be obtained at all ticket offices of this company.

Time table revised September 21, 1919.

Leave Newport for Fall River, Taunton and Boston, week days, 5.15, 8.15, 9.05, 11.10 a.m., 1.13, 3.08, 4.40 (for Fall River), 6.06, 8.10 p.m.

Sundays—Leave Newport 6.55, 7.55, 11.10 a.m., 3.08, 5.04, 7.10 (for Fall River), 9.10 p.m.

Middletown and Portsmouth—6.10, 9.08, 11.10 a.m., 1.13, 3.08, 5.04, 7.10, 9.10 a.m.

Tiverton—5.35, 8.15, 9.08, 11.10 a.m., 1.13, 3.08, 4.40, 5.06, 9.10 p.m.

Middleboro—5.35 a.m., 3.08 p.m.

Plymouth—5.35 a.m., 3.08 p.m.

New Bedford—5.35, 8.15, 9.08, 11.10 a.m., 1.13, 3.08, 4.40, 5.06, 9.10 p.m.

Providence (via Fall River)—6.55, 8.55, 11.10 a.m., 1.13, 3.08, 4.40, 5.06, 9.10 p.m.

2 Will not run Nov. 27, Dec. 25, Jan. 1, Feb. 24, or May 31.

NOTABLE SALE AT AUCTION

CEDAR SPRING FARM

MRS. DAVID S. BAKER

Prospect Ave. Wickford, R. I.

Wednesday, October 8th, 1919

Beginning at 10 a. m.

Will be Sold Without Reserve, 37 head of Cows, (including 4 yearlings), Holstein Bull, Sow and Pigs, 2 Sows due to farrow soon, Boar, 2 Shoats, 9 Sheep, a Buck, 6 Lambs, pair Mules, (extra good workers), about 100 head of Poultry, small flocks of Turkeys, Ducks and Geese.

Team Wagon, Tip Cart, one-horse Lumber Wagon, Manure Spreader, Hay Rake, Hay Tedder, Planet, Jr., Cultivator, (2-rows), Acme Harrow, Corn Planter.

12 h. p. Gasoline Engine, an Ohio Ensilage Cutter, No. 14, small Gasoline Engine and Pump.

DeLaval Separator with motor attached (practically new), Milk Bottle Filler.

Lot of Corn on Cob, about 800 ft. Portable Fence, and a general assortment of Plows, Cultivators, Forks, etc.

Low Gear for Moving Stock.

THOMAS W. PEIRCE, JAS. T. NOLAN, Auctioneers.

Terms at Time and Place of Sale.

If stormy the sale will take place the next fair day

Charter 1555 REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF Reserve District No. 1

The National Exchange Bank

At Newport, in the State of Rhode Island, at the close of business on Sept. 12, 1919

RESOURCES

1. a. Loans and discounts, including redemptions (except those shown in b and c) \$511,850.03

b. Total loans 451,850.03

2. Overdrafts, unsecured, \$176.68 176.68

3. U. S. Government securities owned: a. U. S. bonds deposited to secure circulation (par value) 100,000.00

b. U. S. bonds and certificates of indebtedness pledged to secure U. S. deposits (par value) 50,000.00

c. U. S. Government securities, other than U. S. bonds, 91,150.00 211,150.00

4. Other bonds, securities, etc. a. Bonds (other than U. S. bonds) pledged to secure U. S. deposits, other than U. S. bonds (not including stocks) owned unpledged 50,000.00

b. Securities, other than U. S. bonds (not including stocks) owned unpledged 129,291.50

5. Total bonds, securities, etc., other than U. S. 184,291.50

6. Stock of Federal Reserve Bank (50 percent subscription) 4,950.00

7. Cash in vault and net amount due from national banks 22,815.00

8. Equity in banking house 22,815.00

9. Furniture and fixtures 1.00

10. Landlord's reserve with Federal Reserve Bank 66,684.21

11. Cash in vault and net amount due from national banks 85,171.39

12. Net amounts due from banks, bankers and trust companies (other than included in items 29 or 30) 98,982.59

13. Exchanges for clearing house 13,604.74

14. Checks on other banks payable within 30 days: Total of items 13, 14, 15, 16 and 17 203,057.41

15. Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer and due from U. S. Treasurer 5,000.00

16. Interest earned but not collected—approximately—on notes and bills receivable not past due 2,101.55

17. Total 1,244,001.55

LIABILITIES

22. Capital stock paid in \$100,000.00

23. Surplus fund \$50,000.00

24. a. Undivided profits 41,129.37

b. Less current expenses, interest and taxes paid 7,733.21 33,396.16

25. Interest and discount collected or credited, in advance of maturity and not earned (approximate) 2,707.53

26. Circulating notes outstanding 55,500.00

27. Net amounts due to national banks 3,651.51

28. Net amounts due to banks, bankers and trust companies (other than included in items 29 or 30) 93,275.33

29. Certified checks outstanding 1,315.23

30. Total of items 30, 31, 32 and 33 95,275.16

31. Individual deposits subject to check 782,691.24

32. Certificates of deposit due in less than 30 days, other than money borrowed 53,295.81

33. Dividends unpaid 38.09

34. Total of demand deposits (other than bank deposits subject to Reserve items 34, 35, 36, 37, 38 and 39) 346,056.05

Total \$1,244,001.55

STATE OF RHODE ISLAND

County of Newport, ss.

I, George H. Proud, Cashier of the above named Bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

GEORGE H. PROUD, Cashier.